PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

EVENING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,037.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA ..	6036
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA.....	10660
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10619		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ..	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA ..	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at ort Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconnet	16th May "
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIB	6,388	Guiconnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3066	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	9194	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
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Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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THE S. S. "LANGDALE," SAILING first week in March, has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in comfortable two-berthed Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.

W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	4th Mar.	11 a. m. P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur.	28th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	1st Mar.	7 a.m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Mar. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons on THURSDAY, 28th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons on or about 2nd March.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3,000	28th Feb.	Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
SEMIRAMIS	3951	A. Martinolich	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4252	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
†CHINA	5099	G. Damianovich	1st March.
†AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
†VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
PERSIA	8890	P. Craglietto	28th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,060 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 42, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	1st Mar.	
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	14th Mar	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr	11th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
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GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

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MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
	Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	0
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
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SILVER TRAYS AND SALVERS

ROUND OBLONG SQUARE
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, SAW PIERCED.

ELECTRO-PLATED TRAYS AND SALVERS.

Various Shapes. Various Sizes. Various Prices.

OFFERED THIS DAY AT

MARCKS & Co.'s GREAT SALE

4 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE SPECIAL SALE DISCOUNT:

TO THE END OF FEBRUARY ONLY.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Every Article Carries the same Guarantee of Excellence as hitherto.

AS WE ARE **REMOVING** NEXT TO
ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,
WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

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PHENYLE CAUTION
TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known that the word PHENYLE as applied to Disinfectants, is our exclusive property, our world-wide trade in Disinfectants having been built up by the use of that word to designate the compound disinfectant which we manufacture and sell and have manufactured and sold as PHENYLE in India for twenty-five years, and further, that in the event of any party infringing our right in this matter by selling or offering for sale any Disinfectant as PHENYLE, which is not of our manufacture, we shall take such proceedings as we may be advised by our legal advisers.

MORRIS, LITTLE & SON. LTD.
DONCASTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS, PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY. & POONA.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginical properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

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NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co HUMMUM STREET.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsuling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
**NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per "HANSA" Line Steamer "REICHENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP and LONDON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
BOMBAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Office: Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1907, at 10 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. N. Wadia as an additional Director.

4.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.

6.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agent.
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 6th March, 1907, both days inclusive.
BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS are hereby informed that Sealed Tenders for CONSTRUCTING WADHWANA TANK, in Dabhoi Taluka, in Baroda District, will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1907, before 3 P.M., with a deposit of Rs. 5,500.

2. Tender form with specification for the work can be had from the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. 7 per copy.

3. The approximate quantity of earth-work to be done is 23,655,800 c. ft. and 23,000 c. ft. brick work. The work will have to be completed by the end of July, 1909, or a fine of Rs. 25 per day will have to be paid for each day of overtime.

4. The Baroda State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. For further information apply to the Undersigned during office hours.

KILABHAI DALABHRAM,
For Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
BARODA, 20th FEBRUARY, 1907.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COY.

THE S. S. "KOERBER," lying at Victoria Dock, No. 7, will be OPEN for the INSPECTION of the PUBLIC, on Thursday, the 28th instant. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Offices of the Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Coy., Church Gate Street, 52, on application.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

SAME MANAGEMENT
AND
COOKING AS TAJ MAHAL.
ENTIRELY RE-ORGANISED AND RENOVATED
POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIAL BALCONY DINNERS,
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 28th February, 1907, at 6-30 P.M.
SYDNEY COPE,
Hony. Secretary.
26TH JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE MOVED MY OFFICE, FROM 18, Esplanade Road, to 20, Rampart Row.
ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M.S.A.
FEBRUARY, 26TH, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E., having returned to "duty," took over charge of the office of Agent on "Monday, the 25th February, 1907."

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Fancy Cloth pattern, Ash Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samsett Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOOKS THAT ARE BEING READ.
THE LATEST NOVELS.

Paper, Rs. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Whilwind. By Eden Phillpotts.
Life's Shop Window. By Victoria Cross.
A Princess of Vascovy. By John Oxenham.
The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet.
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.
The Sinews of War. By Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett.
The Heir. By Sidney Grier.
The White House. By M. E. Braddon.
Nedra. By George Barr McCutheon.
The Great Court Scandal. By William Le Queux.
Helena's Love Story. By Guy Thorne.
In Service of Love. By Richard Marsh.
The Youngest Miss Mowbray. By B. M. Croker.
Prisoners. By Mary Cholmondeley.
Burnt Spices. By L. S. Gibson.
The Shadow of the Lord. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
Coniston. By Winston Churchill. (Cloth only.)
Holyland. By Gustav Frenssen.
The Matrimonial Lottery. By Charlotte O'Conor Eccles.
The Car of Destiny. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.
In the Emperor's Villa. By Richard Henry Savage.
Invasion of 1910. By William Le Queux.
Fortunes A-Begging. By Tom Gallon.
The Hill. By H. A. Vachell.
The Master Spirit. By Sir William Magnay.
A Lost Leader. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
A Persian Roseleaf. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
The Patriot. By Antonio Fogazyaro.
The Triumph of Love. By Mrs. M. Chan-Toon.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
The Dream and the Business. By John Oliver Hobbs.
The Trials of Commander McTurk. By Cutcliffe Hyne.
Treasure of Heaven. By Marie Corelli.
The Whip Hand. By Keble Howard.
The Poacher's Wife. By Eden Phillpotts.
As Ye Have Sown. By Wolf Dyllarde.
The Wickhamses. By W. Pett Ridge.
The Mysterious Mr. Miller. By William Le Queux.
Mrs. Grundy's Crucifix. By Vincent Brown.
The Guarded Flame. By W. B. Maxwell.
Face of Clay. By H. A. Vachell.

USE DICHROIC INK.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases,)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TAJ MAHAL,
Re-organisation of Confectionery,
FINEST ICES AND PASTRY, &c.,
in India, at most
MODERATE PRICES.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to-subscribers.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
Performing Wild Animals.

LAST { 3 } NIGHTS
LAST

OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30 SHARP.
TO-NIGHT

MONSTER PROGRAMME OF CIRCUS NOVELTIES.
THE GREAT FRANTZ TROUPE.
LOOPING THE LOOP, AT 10-30.
The Great Animal Act and all Star Company of London and Continental Artistes.
SOUVENIR WEEK. SOUVENIR WEEK.
A Handsome Bicycle and a Silver Tray.
AS SECOND PRIZE
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY COUPON NUMBERS.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1907.
COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY
To all Holders of Tickets, Rs. 1, 2, 3 & 4.
DRAWING—SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2ND,
when the Winning Coupons must be present in the Circus on that Evening.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST,
Complimentary Benefit Tendered to
THE MARVELLOUS FRANTZ TROUPE.
A Monster Programme of all our Star Acts.
SEE OUR DAILY HANDBILLS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2ND,
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
WHEN
TWO HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES
AND ONE SILVER WATCH
Will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on both occasions.
Every Child will receive a Number.
Every Child will have a Chance.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB-LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

GRAND NAVAL & MILITARY DISPLAY & TATTOO.

MAIDAN, MARCH 15TH, AT 9-30 P.M.,
(In Aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund.)
FOUR MASSED BANDS AND BUGLE BAND.
GUN DRILL BY THE ROYAL NAVY.
PIPE MUSIC & DANCING BY THE ROYAL SCOTS.
MUSICAL RIDE, BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.
RAJPUTANA DANCE, BY THE 113TH INFANTRY.
GYMNASTIC DISPLAY.
FULL PROGRAMME LATER ON.
Admission:
First Enclosure, Rs. 2. Second Enclosure, Re. 1.
A number of Seats will be reserved and numbered in the first enclosure at Rs. 2 per seat. Booking office at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ELYSIUM RINK.

GRAND FANCY DRESS.
A
MI-CAREME.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH.
10 ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.
A BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCH.
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES
On View at the Rink.
DAILY SKATING SESSIONS
AS USUAL.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS:
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

BOY CURED OF RINGWORM

Doctor Attended Him for Several Weeks without any Benefit—Friends Surprised at Result of Cure, and Mother

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am pleased to give you the particulars respecting the case of my son Cyril. Four years ago, he came home from school with ringworm. At once we had the family doctor who attended him for several weeks without any benefit, and told me he feared his head would have to be shaved. Seeing your advertisement I got one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Our friends, of course, were surprised at the result. He was quite cured, his hair began to grow at once, and in two months he had a lovely head of hair, and has it now. I strongly recommend Cutisura Remedies in all cases of ringworm. You are quite at liberty to use my experience for the benefit of others. Mrs. L. Huntley, 17 Fairthorn Road, Westcombe Park, Charlton, S. E., Eng., Apr. 5, 1906."

WORLD'S FAVOURITE
For Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands is Cuticura.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are priceless. No other remedies so pure, so sweet, so economical, and so speedily effective. They are the World's Favourites.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
☞ Mailed Free, "A Book for Mothers."

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SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S., 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 8s. 6d. Post Free.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

NOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED.—AGENT for BOMBAY. An old established English firm of Soluble Essence Manufacturers is open for appointment. Apply to "X, Y. Z., Care of R. T. MACLUSKIE, 5 Park St., Calcutta.

WANTED.—SENIOR COMPOSITORS, who are able to set clean from Manuscript. Good salaries to competent men. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grand Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A.L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort. Oriental Bank Building.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

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1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.
The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.
A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant: "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

3. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.
Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

4. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.
Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

5. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.
Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

6. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.
The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

FIRST ARTICLE WILL APPEAR IN THE *Bombay Gazette* of Feb. 27th.

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First Article will appear on March 1st.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 26.] [BOMBAY, *February* 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	86⅛	un	chgd
2½ do. Rentes ...	95¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102½	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65½	un	chgd
Fine Silver in London ...	32	7/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	7/16	
Do. in New York ...	69½	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·27½	un	chgd
Do. do. Berlin ...	20·52	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17 Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4½%	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England ... ... £ 2,50,000

Remittances on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... ... 1s. 3 11/32d. unchanged

Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Dull
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	70,000
Miscellaneous	6,09+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11¼ unchgd

Futures Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·03	5·07	5·05	5·04
+ 01	+ 03	+ 02	+ 02
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep. Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·03	5·02	5·03	5·56	5·53
+ 02	+ 02	+ 02	+ 02	+ 03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	41,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	7,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	11,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·05+05

Futures.—Month of March, 9·24 + 06 — Do. do. July, 9·62 + 06 — Advanced owing to firm cables and to heavier exports.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10¼+⅛

Futures—Month of March 10·20+03

Do. do. May 10·30+02

Closing Tone of Futures—steady

Quantity in Sight 10,850,000

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30½ Old Terms Feb.-March. London, Docs. Canal,

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 49 April-May Dunkirk. Sellers Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 47½ April-May Dunkirk, Sellers Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 44½ Apl.-May. Dunkirk. Sellers Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43½ Feb.-Mar. Dunkirk, Docs Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7½ unchanged.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 7½d.

Months of Shipment—March-April. Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber—

Para Rubber—8s. 1½d. value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Gunnies Bullion.	8,000	Suez	Kola	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
1 Case Do.	1,500	C Mandvi	Kola	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
2 Cases Specie and Bullion.	60,000	Jedha	Mohammedi	Bombay and P S N Co
2 Gunnies Gold Coin and Bullion.	11,140	Muscat	Kola	E Hassan
2 Box Gold Coin.	13,622	Aden	Oriental	Khooshal
1 Box Specie and Bullion.	11,877	Jeddah	Narbada	Mack-Mackenzie & Co
1 Box Gold Bullion.	4,882	Zanzibar	Narbada	K Damodar
1 Packet Specie and Bullion.	2,000	Jeddah	Shah Nazim	The Shah S N Coy
1 Packet Specie and Bullion.	1,975	Jeddah	Shah Nazim	H E Geolmaho med
11 Packets Gold and Silver Coins.	88,388	Suez	Kola	Sundry Natives
2 Packets Silver Coins.	2,675	Mahomerah.	Kola	Sundry Natives
24 Packets Silver Coins.	26,866	Bagdad	Kola	Sundry Natives
1 Packet Gold and Silver Coin.	4,360	Jeddah	Shah Noor	Sundry Natives
1 Packet Bullion.	2,000	Lingah	Baltimba	Hongkong Bank

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	22,010	bales.
Wheat	3,047	cwts.
Linseed	10,214	"
Rapeseed...	3,216	"
Gingellyseed	19,129	"
Poppyseed	20	"
Groundnuts	6,939	"
Cottonseed	7,224	"
Rice	7,017	"
Myrabolams	8,364	"
Castorseed	42,104	"
Gunis	6,475	"
Spices	3,518	"
Misc.	26	"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [27TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Money is unchanged. Borrowers at 8 per cent per annum for two months.

Exchange:—

There was no change in the market to-day. All Banks opened to sell at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T but for Cash 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T. could be done. There are, however, very few buyers. The credit rate is steady at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3m./st. but bills remain in poor supply. Being Council Bill day, the market closed at 2 p.m. as usual. To-morrow is a Bank Holiday and business will resume on Friday. Far Eastern exchanges are steady:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d. to 5/32	
Demand Draft	1s. 4 5/32d.	
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 11/32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—France	172½	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	221	

Government Paper:—

The settlement passed off to-day without any difficulty. A fairly large business passed in the course of the morning, but only a comparatively small amount of Paper came on the Market. The account was finally settled by budlees at a difference of seven annas in favour of the seller for next settlement. The market opened at Rs. 97 ½ for Cash and Rs. 97½ for the end of March settlement, but in the course of the day the ready rate fell to Rs. 97½, improving at the close to Rs. 97 5/8. The forward rate only fell one point during the morning, but recovered to Rs. 97 ⅞ at closing. We quote in a steady market:—

Cash	97 ⅜
1st Settlement	97 10

Bullion:—

Reuter advises the price of Bar silver as up 1/16 at Rs. 32 ready and Rs. 31 ½ for delivery in two months. The New York market is also firmer being up ¼ at Rs. 69 ½. There has been very little doing in the local market. Quotations are slightly firmer following the home advices but business has been on a small scale owing to the Government Paper Settlement. To-morrow being a Bank Holiday this and the Government Paper Market will be closed:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The telegrams to hand from Home this morning again reported a small advance in prices all round. The local market is quiet but steady with rates for contracts unchanged to Re. 1 higher. There is no improvement in the demand either for ready or for forward delivery, and there being many sellers, prices are maintained solely owing to the better feeling in the Home markets. The market closes quiet but steady and Westerns are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 225 for May:—

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach...	240	March.
Good M. G. Broach...	250	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	215/17	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Fulgaon...	206	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	198	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	181.2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	178/9	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	154	"
Good Westerns	224/25	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	240/41	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	...Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 12,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·70	5·63	5·67	5·66	5·66
+ 03	+ 01	+ 02	+ 02	+ 03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·54	5·60	5·53	5·55	
		+ 02		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready	Rs.	7	4 0
April-May	Rs.	7	7 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore April-May.	... Rs.	7	5 0
Yellow "	... "	8	0 0
Brown Kutni ready	... "	7	12 6

Tone—Quiet.

Gingellyseed—

Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs.	53	0 0
" 75 do.	... "	51	8 0
" 50 do.	... "	50	0 0
Black Kutni	... "	43	0 0
Yellow Hingughat	... "	56	8 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed:—

	... "	35	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed—

	... "	21	0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts—

	... "	44	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat:—

White Delhi	... "	4	7 0
White Karachi	... "	4	7 0

Tone—Quiet.

Shares:—

Manecksjee Petits ...	Rs.	3,415	March.
Davids	"	400	"
Kohinoors	"	770	"
Howard and Bulloughs	"	575	"
Empress	"	4774	"
Colaba Land and Mill	"	1,035	"
Tapti Valley Railway...	"	475	"
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	"	550	"
Bank of Bombay ...	"	1,385	"

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 26.

Freights—The steady feeling reported last week in freights has been maintained and a moderate amount of business has been done. Some bookings have not been disclosed, but it is estimated that about ten thousand tons of forward freight have been taken up.

Engagements—The Ellerman Lines: 3,000 tons in April for Marseilles-Liverpool at 15s.; steamers on the berth 2,000 tons in March for Hull at 16 s.; 1,000 tons in April for Hull at 15s. 6d.

Charter: One steamer, March loading, at sixteen shillings for picked ports.

BITHOOR MURDER CASE.

Hearing fixed for March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 27.

The notorious Bithoor Murder Case, in which one Pangs Pahlwan was alleged to have been killed, is fixed for hearing on the 5th of March.

Of the four Gangaputras who are now waiting trial in this case, two men, Tickan and Baldeo, who were formerly committed on two separate occasions for complicity in the murder, had been acquitted separately by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore.

A HEADLESS BODY.

Identified as that of a Sepoy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 27.

The headless body which was found recently in a Canal in the Akbarpur Tahsil is said to belong to one Zahur, a *Sipahi* of the Zamindar in the village of Tigain. Four men, with the Karinda of the Zamindar, are under trial for implication in the alleged crime which comes on for hearing on the 5th of March.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WATTS.—February 13, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant H. Watts, Northern Command Offices, of a daughter.

FRASER.—February 16, at Lumding, Assam, the wife of J. A. Fraser, Assam Bengal Railway, of a son.

MACHADO.—February 23, at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, the wife of S. A. Machado, Military Works Services, of a daughter.

BROWN.—February 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Conductor S. Brown, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

JAGHIRDAR OF ARNI.—February, 23, at "Arni House," Egmore, Madras, the wife of the Jaghirdar of Arni, of a son.

MARRIAGES

KEEN.—WHITLEY.—February 21, at Multain, Captain P. H. Keen, 56th Infantry F. F., son of the late Sir Frederick Keen, K. C. B., to Miss E. G. Whitley, daughter of the late Right Rev. J. C. Whitley, Bishop of Chota Nagpur.

DEATHS.

ACRES.—February 14, at Puri, Orissa, of malarial fever, Anne, widow of the late Captain George Acres, aged 49 years.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BURN.—February 20, at London, Wednesday, Alexander Edward Pelham Burn, late Colonel, 33rd Punjabis.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 0m.; Sun sets, 6h. 44m; High water 11-36m.; Low water, 5-48m., 5-33a.

Bank Holiday.

Cricket,—Presidency vs. Hindus.

Bombay Club—Half-yearly General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Annual Meeting Bombay Branch, British and Foreign Bible Society, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6-15 p.m.

Concert in the Town Hall,—8-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

Bombay Gymkhana Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m.

Girls' Friendly Society, Lecture by Miss Fitzgerald, Cathedral Girls' School,—6-30 p.m.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—The deferred drawing room meeting on behalf of this Society will take place on Monday, March 11th, at 5 p.m. in the Government Bungalow on Malabar Hill, (lately used by H. M, the Amir as a residence.) All are most cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s, "Armand Behie" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday the 2nd March 1907. Parcel Mail for French-China, Netherlands, India, and Japan close at 8 a. m. on the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Oopland" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow instead of to-day the 28th instant, as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7 30 p. m. on the 2nd March 1907.

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow evening, during dinner hours:—

March.....	The Gladiators Farewell ..	Bisken
Overture.....	Esmeralda	A Hermann
Valse	Midsummer	M. Margold
Selection	A Country Girl	L Monoton
Cake Walk	Creole Belles	J B Lampe
Serenade	La Berceuse	O Gomez
Valse	Serenade	O Metra
Galop.....	Bruder Lustig	F Budick

MILL-HANDS ON STRIKE.

Yesterday afternoon at about half past two, information was received that the mill-hands of the Manekji Petit mills of Bombay had gone on strike Superintendan Williamson and officers of the Criminal Investigation Department repaired to the scene where they found over a thousand mill-hands talking dispationately in the mill compound. They all seemed to be despired and dissatisfied and when asked what the cause of their grievance was they said they were denied their holiday. To-day was the cleaning day in the mill and the workmen were asked to be present to attend to the cleansing work. They came early in the morning and set to work till two in the afternoon, hoping to be allowed to go home quarter-of-an hour earlier, on account of the to-day's holidays. But the work they were set to could not be finished by afternoon. As the hands of the clock showed one the men grew restive and grubmled the more for their expected holiday. However the mill authorities were stumbern. They would not let the men knock off work until it was finished. The workmen's patience was exhausted and they threatened to go on strike and after consultation amongst themselves did go. Though they were very orderly in their behaviour. Through the intervention of the police the strikers were made to go away from the compound where they had stood idly and the situation was soon amit to-day over.

PASSENGERS OF THE S. s. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia" with the following passengers will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria Dock this morning. Medical inspection at 9-30 a. m. sharp. The following is the list of passengers,

To Liverpool.—Miss E. Ashwood, Mrs. Butler, infant and child, Mrs. Butler's nurse, Mrs. C. Carr and 2 infantf. Mrs. G. H. Drever and child, Mrs. S. Finlays, infant and child, Mr. Gordon Hall (Senior). Mrs. Gordon Hall (Junior) and 2 children. Mrs. C. M. Graddon, Mr. H. Hawes, Mrs. Keanedy infant and child, Major G. W. B. Lloyd, Mrs A. L. Longhurst, infant and child, Mrs. Longhurst's nurse, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Pollard. infant, child and nurse Sheldon, Major C. C. Renton, Mrs. Renton and child. Major G. S. Stockwell, Mrs. Stockwell and 2 children. Mrs. Stockwell's nurse.

To London—Col. W. Beynon, Mrs. Beynon, infant and child, Mrs. Beynon's nurse, Major Faskin, Mrs. Faskin, Capt. A. S. Grant, Col. C. Hitchins, Lt.-Col. Hogge, Captain Hunter, Mrs. Hunter and 2 infants, Revd. Martin. Mrs. Martin, Major F. C. Massey. Mrs. Waters and infant.

To Suez—Mr. G. Owen.

A SUIT FOR LANDED PROPERTY.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Nandi Hegde bin Ganpat Hegde, against the original defendant and respondent, Narayan Timan Hedge and another, to recover possession of certain landed property. Mr. Nilankant Atmaram appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Messrs. G. S. Mulgavkar and Sumitra. The case coming on for hearing, their Lordships remarked that the District Judge has found that Defendant No. 1 has become the owner of the land in dispute under a sale in his favour by Nandi, the father of Devi, under whom the Plaintiff claims. But it is an undisputed fact in the case that Defendant No. 1 held possession of the land as a permanent tenant under Nandi, on the date when Nandi contracted to sell the property to the Defendant, and received the consideration for it, as is shown by the endorsement. That endorsement is merely a contract for sale which gave to the Defendant a right to call for a specific performance. It cannot be held to have by itself passed the right of ownership in the property to the Defendant. The Defendant has no doubt a right to specific performance and, being in possession of the property, he can only rely upon it coupled with the contract of sale for the purpose of registering the Plaintiff's claim, and showing that the sale transaction which took place, before the Transfer of Property Act and to which therefore the Act does not apply, was completed by possession having been made over to him under the contract. The real question, therefore, is the question whether the Defendant's possession under the permanent tenancy was converted into one under his title as owner derived from the contract of sale. For that purpose, their Lordships observed, it was necessary to determine what were the relations between the Defendant and Nandi or his heirs and legal representatives after the date of the contract of sale. Was any rent paid by the Defendant to Nandi or his heirs after that date? The District Judge has omitted to decide this question on the ground that it is immaterial, their Lordships sent the appeal back to the lower court to find what was the character of the Defendant's possession after the date of the endorsement—was it as a tenant, or as an owner?

In a country were evaporation renders the ink pot a bugbear the idea of compressing ink into powder form so that the necessity of purchasing a large bottle is obviated is a useful innvation. This has been done by the J. S. Anglo Indian Company of Amritsar who an inning little packets of powder which make black, red a copying ink. The packets and cheap and for those who spend a large portion of the year wandering over the county in camp, they should prove invaluable.

THE GAMING CASE.

Judgment Delivered.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, this morning, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Superintendent Sloane charged Mr. E.J. Lee, bookmaker, with keeping a common gaming house in Esplanade Road, Fort, and his two clerks with assisting in the management of the place. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, had defended the accused.

His Worship in delivering the Judgment of the Court said:—

The evidence of Inspector Morris shows that, on February 22nd, by virtue of a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, entered the room rented by the first accused. He found all the three accused and some Arabs in the room. The accused was seated at a desk writing in a book. There was a number of cards on which the names of horses competing in the race on February 23rd were printed, affixed to the wall. In the room were found a number of betting books, advertisements relating to betting, and betting cards. The books showed that Rs. 1,821 had been received by the first accused for the races on February 23rd by way of cash bets and book bets. The cash betting amounted to Rs. 1,955. On the person of two Arabs who were in the room, witness found tickets showing that they had betted with the accused. In the safe was found a sum of Rs. 907.

The Arabs Imam Yusuf and Abdulla Yusuf deposed to the fact that they had deposited money (Rs. 16) with the first accused on the 22nd February, on the agreement that if the horse named "Edi" won, the sum of Rs. 80 and an equal amount (in all Rs. 80) were to be given them. On depositing the money they received tickets and also the cardboard ticket, which were identified by Mirza Ali Khan.

Section 3 of Bombay Act IV of 1887 shows that the word gaming includes wagering; and the case Empress *vs.* Tribhovandas Brijmohandas, (26 Bom. 533) shows that books kept for the purpose of receiving wagers are instruments of gaming, within the meaning of the Act. I am satisfied that the books (exhibits D. E. F. J. K.) were books for the purpose of recording wagers and making statistics and calculations in relation to wagers in connection with the horse races: that exhibits B. and H. were used for the purpose of advertising such wagers: that G. M. and N. were tickets used for the purpose of recording wagers in connection with the horse-races and, on the authority above mentioned, I am of opinion that they are instruments of gaming within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Velinkar for the accused relied on the speeches of Sir Raymond West and the Advocate General, on the Gambling Bill, in the published proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, 1890, to show that Bombay Act IV of 1897 only applied to wagering on Rainfall and not to horse-racing. He contended that from the remarks of Amir Ali on evidence (In Ed. P. CXXX (1)) that this evidence is admissable to construe the meaning of the Act. I am however of opinion that the passage in Amir Ali referred to, and the cases Queen Empress *vs.* Balgangadhar Tilak (22 Bom. 112), and the administrator of Bengal *vs.* Premlal Mullick (22, I.a. 107.) show that the evidence above mentioned cannot be relied on with a view to restrict the meaning of the Act.

I accordingly convict accused No. 1 and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The evidence that accused Nos. 2 and 3, were present in the room of the first accused is not in my opinion sufficient to lead to a reasonable belief that they were assisting in conducting the business of the room, being the offence with which they are charged. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 are accordingly acquitted.

As a result of Mr. Velinkar's, cross-examination of Inspecter Morris at the first hearing a rather amusing passage of arms occurred. Mr. Morris was asked whether he knew that Mr. Charles Hewett was renting similar offices next door to the Lease, and that Mr. Jackson had an office on the second floor of the same building, and that their advertisements appeared in the Sporting papers in Bombay? "Why," said Mr Velinker "are you not aware, Mr. Sloane, that Mr. Gyler; in his advertisement, says 'Come and pay me a visit.' He actually invites you to go and visit him (laughter.) Mr. Velinkar, for the accused, said that as regarded the 907 rupees seized by the police, His Worship under Section 8 had it in his discretion to make an equitable order in respect of that property. He submitted that His Worship should return that property to his client, and he relied on the following circumstances:—Mr. Morris had told His Worship that over the race of the 23rd the transactions found showed that his client had been very hard hit. He had lost some thousands of rupees, and had already suffered considerably in consequence; and also he might point out that that was the first case of the kind brought by Mr. Morris. He might also refer to the circumstance that a similar business had been carried on by other persons in Bombay, as shown in exhibits 1, 2 and 3, and the same business was also done on the race-course at Mahalaxmi and what was done there lawfully could not be very heinous when done in the Fort.

"But" said Mr. Velinkar "as Your Worship" has found my client guilty, I pray that the 907 rupees may be returned to him, in view of the fact, well-known in all the sporting places in India, that he has a reputation for being exceedingly honest, and is one of those bookmakers who has been entrusted with very large sums of money not only in this country but in other parts of the world. There are few men following his calling with a cleaner slate than my client."

Then His Worship would have to make an order as regards the books of account. His client desired to settle with certain gentlemen, including the two Arabs, and the money would be paid at once if the books were returned. The books should be returned to his client so that any sums owing might be paid to outsiders. As his client was leaving Bombay on Saturday he hoped His Worship would pass an order that the books be returned.

Mr. Sloane did not see how the money could be returned, as it had been decided in a case which he quoted from the Bombay Law Reporter, "the only money to be returned is the money found on the accused's person," while this 907 rupees was found in the accused's safe.

Mr. Velinkar said the case quoted did not go the length of the case, Mr. Sloane asked his Worship to suppose. The point was whether money found on a man could be forfeited at all. But the present point was involved. The Section stated "order any part of such proceeds or other monies to be paid to any person appearing to be entitled thereto."

Mr. Sloane said he was not applying either way. He was only bringing the question to his Worship's notice what he considered they could not do. The money was the proceeds of gambling, but he would not have a word to say against the order it made if there was any doubt as to how the money came there, and although Mr. Velinker's client might be anxious to settle with people, that court could not look at that aspect of the question at all.

The Magistrate said it was for discussion.

Mr. Sloane said the discussion only went so far as to whether there was any doubt as to the money seized, but where there is no doubt his Worship could make the order. The whole question was discussed in the Bombay Law Reporter.

Mr. Velinker quoted at length his own well-known Treatise on the "Penal Gambling Laws of British India" in support of his contention, and said there was no foundation for Mr. Sloane's proposition that the discussion went so far as a doubt about the money. And there was nothing in the case concerning such a doubt, and he submitted that his Worship would be perfectly entitled to pass such an equitable order as his Worship might see fit.

After some argument, in the course of which Mr. Velinkar emphasised his client's anxiety to settle with friends. His Worship decided that two-thirds of the money should be returned to the accused and one-third confiscated. Exhibit E and part of Exhibit K to be returned to accused. Exhibits with the exception of Exhibits A and L to be destroyed, and Mr. Velinkar said there would be no appeal.

RESIGNATION OF SIR. R. STRACHEY.

Mr. Colvin Succeeds as Chairman, E. I. R.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

Sir Richard Strachey has, the *Pioneer* understands, resigned the Chairmanship of the East Indian Railway Company which he has held since October 1889. Sir Richard is now ninety-one years of age, and has at last found himself unequal to the strain of the work. His term of Office as Chairman of the East Indian Railway has synchronised with the extraordinary development of that Company's operations which have made the line one of the most prosperous in the world.

Sir Richard will be succeeded by Mr. Bassit Colvin, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, who retired as Member of the Revenue Board of the North-West Provinces in 1885 after 35 years' service. Mr. Colvin is between seventy and eighty years of age, so that no change of policy in the management of the Company is likely. The younger generation with new ideas and vigorous powers of initiative have still to wait their turn.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

The next ceremony of importance after the Lungar is the procession of the "Nahl Sahib," which is supposed to be the shoe of one of the horses of Hussan or Hoosain which fell off when they were fighting in battle, and it has been held in great veneration ever since. The procession started with the Lungar being conveyed under a red velvet canopy to the place were the 'Nahl Sahib' is kept. Then, after making the requisite offerings, it returned, making a tour of the City, passed the Nizam's Palace, followed by the populace and escorted by the troops. We particularly noticed the retainers of the late Nawab Zaffar Jung, Bahadur, and the Nawab Asman Jah, Bahadur—the horses, well-caparisoned elephants, and the armed and most orderly retinues. The "Panjas" followed next. They are a representation of a hand, carved out of sandal-wood or beaten out of brass, gold, or silver. They are worshipped by some classes of Hindus here as well as by the Mahomedans.

The Panja surmounts a staff which is draped with muslins, and is covered with flowers and accompanied by devotees carrying banners of flowers strung together, looking most effective, light, and graceful. There were also banners of cloth, some of coloured and gilt papers, others of parchment in the shape of tambourines, and decorated with flowers. About three hundred men bore banners representing palm leaves cut out of gilt paper and bearing torches at the top. The effect of these innumerable torches lighting up the scene was particularly pretty. The 'tazias' also were in the procession: long erections, light and graceful, all were finished off at the top with the dome shaped construction. Some were made of silver, some of talc and others of red talc covered with gilt. The general effect was very pleasing, especially when lit up by the torches. The crowd, orderly and well behaved, enjoyed the spectacle and so did the Europeans who witnessed it from various coigns of vantage on the route of the procession. During this auspicious season the wife of the Sahibzada (His Highness the Nizam's son) presented him with a son. Surely, sons are born at lucky seasons.

On the 23rd Mrs. Florence was "At Home" to a large party of friends, and varied were the amusements provided—croquet, tennis, badminton, bridge, and shooting. The prizes were very handsome, useful, and ornamental—photo frames, flasks, match boxes, etc. A conjurer was also present, who was above the average in the variety of his tricks. I was told he produced a perfect garden of fruit and several seers of boiled rice—hot. As he was very lightly clad, the optical illusion must have been perfect. Mrs. Florence received her guests in a pretty white *mousseline de soie* frock and a prettily trimmed Sailor hat. Mrs. Little wore a handsome grey silk dress. Mrs. Stephens in black, Mrs. Meberly in pale ecru muslin, Mrs. Patton-Bethune in white muslin, Mrs. Sturge in blue, Mrs. Haig in a very pretty muslin frock. Miss Forbes, Mrs. Nixon, and many others were present.

DECREES AGAINST A BOMBAY FIRM.

In the course of the hearing of the Short Causes, on Thursday, in the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr Justice Russell, the suit of Navaleband Dharamchand, against Dinshah Sorabji Talati and others, known as Talati and Co., was called on. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamshadji and Mirabai appeared for the Plaintiff: Mr. Rustomji D. M. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendants. The claim was for Rs. 4,000, on an acknowledgement dated 21st October 1906. By consent, a decree for the amount with interest and costs was passed: execution was stayed for fifteen days.

Before the same Judge, the suit of Motilal Uderam against Talati and Co. was called on, when Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Somer, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Sayani, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshah and Co., appeared for the defendants. The claim was for Rs. 24,511, in respect of 19 chests of opium, sold to the defendants. A consent-decree was passed with interest and costs: execution was stayed.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach; others

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.

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NOTE

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The only address for "Dhariwal Pure Wool Materials" !

Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

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A VISIT TO
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is earnestly solicited. We do not wish our visitors to feel that an inspection involves the obligation of purchasing. We deem it a privilege to show our publications, which comprehend all branches of Art—Sacred, Historical, Landscapes, Battle pictures, and Fancy Subjects; the Old Masters as well as Modern Painters. It would be a pleasure for us to have

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-5-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will OPEN in the TOWN HALL, on March 5th Last day for receiving Pictures March 1st. The Conversazione open to members only will be held on March 4th at 9-30 P.M. under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR. Members are requested to send in their subscriptions at once to the Hon. Secretary Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., Elphinstone College.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1907.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

WE have now published all the letters we received up to the evening of the 19th instant, dealing with the Nuisances of Bombay and the manner in which they can best be abated. Some of the letters—over fifty in number—were remarkably clever and business-like productions, whilst others betrayed an inclination to magnify such nuisances as affect themselves and their own locality rather than those with which the whole people are afflicted. There is a remarkable unanimity among the writers as to the nuisances which are most keenly felt and as to the manner in which they should be put down. The Police and the Municipality are relied upon—the former most. But it may be objected that unless we want to Russianize Bombay the police have just as great powers as they ought to have and rather more than they can satisfactorily wield. It scarcely becomes us to say they have not sufficient control of the people when within the past fortnight we have seen a solitary officer, carrying nothing more formidable in his hands than a pair of dog-skin gloves, clear away a crowd which in St. Petersburg would have required a regiment of Cossacks armed with knouts, and a handful of them able to protect a royal visitor who, in Russia would need be surrounded by troops and police and spies and detectives in thousands. Yet the police, who can achieve such great things, are not able to control the hack victoria-drivers—for one reason because the public who complain of their peccadilloes will not go to the trouble of attending Court and giving evidence, in consequence of which the police-sepoy's unsupported testimony goes for little and Magistrates either refuse to convict or impose such a ridiculous penalty that it proves no deterrent at all. Then the remedy of many of the nuisances is in the hands of the Municipality and an increased staff of inspectors in the Sanitary and Engineering departments seems called for. But the tendency in the Municipality has for some time past been in the direction of economy rather than efficiency. Important vacancies which have occurred have not been filled and we lend the services of the Health officer, for example, to any body or foreign agency which may apply for them, at a time when it is essential that the whole strength and ability of his department shall be directed to our own sanitary needs.

The very first letter (Publicus) we received set forth very prominently the nuisances that require the attention of the Municipal Executive and again and again through our correspondent's letters came the same cry against the antiquated methods of cleaning drains and the impunity with which nuisances may be committed by the very people whose duty it is to save us from them. We are surprised that in the correspondence so little was made of the perpetual nuisance of the Hindu burning ground, of the crows and of the nocturnal delinquencies of cats, and nothing of the perumbulent hoardings which obstruct traffic and if a little more restorted to would constitute a barricade. But more than all astonished are we that no one attempted to deal with the nuisance created by the laws delays. We do not refer to the length of time a case occupies or remains part heard. Our judges are expeditious enough in that way. But it has for some time past been most vexatious to litigants that they must so frequently go to the Appeal Court. At first the frequent reversal of judgments in the Original Court was regarded as amusing, but that stage has been passed. We do not say that the Original Side is right and the Appellate Court wrong, or the Appellate Side right and the Original Court wrong. We must not expect the Lawyers to complain; it is against their interests. They cannot be expected to advocate the cheapening of the law. But in the interests of the general public it is time something was done to abate this most palpable nuisance, though the proceeding most of necessity be a difficult and unpleasant one.

One of our correspondents recommends the application of poison as the most efficacious wholesale means of getting rid of creatures which have become a nuisance, but that is not a remedy, which we can recommend in all cases, any more than police interference, and that is the chief fault of letter No. XI (F. M. R. H.) otherwise excellent, and placed before us in a quaint and original manner. The letters numbered 7,13,19,21,27,29,30,36,38,39,43 showed a full appreciation of the nuisances which worry us and they suggest more or less practical methods of dealing with them. Those signed Jacobus, Publicus, R. H., Blue Bell, Sanitas and Advocastrian count among the best. The letter signed G. W. Moir was hard to beat; but that which most completely meets with our approval, specifies what we believe to be the nuisances which cry most loudly for abatement and suggests what we consider to be the most efficacious and practicable remedies, is Not XXVIII, which appeared in our issue of February 20th, and is subscribed. "A memsahib." Unfortunately the writer omitted to enclose name and address, but on receipt of these particulars, or agent's name, a cheque for Rs. 50 will be forwarded by return. To letter No. XXVIII we award the palm.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

WE rejoice that the Governor attended the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It is in the neighbourhood of twenty years since a Governor went to the pains of thus making himself acquainted at first hand with the commercial men and commercial interests of the capital city and this has been considered an evidence of the disassociation of Government from the most important aspirations of the first port in Asia. It was well too that His Excellency chose yesterday for his first visit to the Chamber, for it had through its Chairman a number of grievances to ventilate and the Governor was enabled more fully to appreciate their importance by hearing them, than he would by the mere perusal of a printed report. The first subject of note to which the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, referred was the relation of Government to private enterprise, and in so doing he laid a serious charge against the Government. We had heard a good deal, he said, as to the sympathy Government feels towards commercial matters and private enterprise, but he must honestly confess that he would like to see that sympathy given expression to by more readiness to meet the suggestions put forward by the mercantile community in such matters, "or if they cannot be met, then some reason be given instead of a curt *non possumus* or no reply at all." Mr. Procter indulged in further plain speaking in regard to the relations of the Railway Board and private enterprise, and accentuated the fact that the Chamber ha dpointed out the inadequacy of the present terms granted towards private Railway enterprise, stating that unless it was intended to discourage definitely all private enterprise in Railways, it was not only desirable but necessary that some modification should be made and that such modification should be made widely known. More business-like and expeditious methods were also demanded, for now the procedure of coming to terms with Government is so protracted and arduous that private capital, at one time available, passed on to other enterprises and promoters of Indian feeder railways became discouraged as they find it impossible to retain the serious attention of investors. The charge is a grave one and one which we had hoped would cease to be supportable after the inauguration of the Railway Board, but even yet it does not appear to be realised that Government has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the construction of feeder lines by private enterprise, since Government can never provide all the communications that are necessary, without the assistance of private enterprise.

In support of his contention, the Chairman quoted the words of Mr. Shapurjee Barocha at the meeting of the Sharebrokers' Association, which attracted so much attention a year ago. As Mr. Shapurjee observed, "India takes through Bombay alone every week fifteen to twenty lakhs in gold and ten to twelve lakhs in silver. Most of this is hoarded instead of being used in the development of the industries and enterprises of this country." That the people of Western India, however, have begun to realise the advantages of investing their savings in sound enterprises such as these feeder lines is evidenced from the way in which they have already invested in the few feeder lines that have been built with rupee capital, and Mr. Procter is convinced that if only Government would do as the Chamber asked them to do more than three years ago, and announce such terms as would make railway enterprise in India a business possibility, there would be any amount of rupee capital available for railway construction—an opinion which we fully endorse. But this was not the sum total of the Chairman's complaint against Government and although quite willing to believe that Government do sympathise with and are ready to assist private enterprise, he did not think they realise what an important factor time is for these schemes and how their protracted delays which, from a commercial point of view seem unwarranted, not only often wrecked the schemes but involve the applicants in considerable loss. He therefore expressed the hope that Government will in future express their sympathy in a practical way seeing that all such applications are dealt with more expeditiously and without any avoidable delay. As to Railway matters generally the Chairman entered a further protest against the leisurely methods of Government, and took the opportunity of voicing the Chamber's views as to the shortage of waggons which has caused so much inconvenience both in the Bombay Presidency and on the other side of India. Our necessities are greater perhaps than those of our neighbours, though, as Mr. Procter declared, at the present moment there is one bitter cry going up from all over India for wagons to carry the produce of the country. "Only a few months ago," he exclaimed, "we heard of the Karachi shippers unable to get their wheat down on account of an insufficient supply of wagons, the result being heavy losses on account of demurrage etc. Now we hear of stations filled with cotton and no wagons to take it away, thousands of tons of manganese lying at the stations in the Central Provinces waiting for wagons which do not come. Indeed it is not necessary to refer to any particular trade, as all are suffering alike and it is difficult to estimate the loss, this inability on the part of the Railways to supply waggons, means to firms and merchants." It is a serious indictment of Government and especially of the Railway Board and of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which last devotes so much of its time, which might be better employed, to competition with private enterprise in the publication of its notorious Trade Journal.

Had Mr. Procter been Chairman of a Ratepayer's Association he could not have hit out more squarely from the shoulder than he did. The speech was not prepared with a view to impressing the Government with a sense of the wrongs of the Mercantile Community. But it is possible that after hearing it and realising that the merchants of Bombay have just cause of complaint, His Excellency will all the more strenuously strive to further the aims of the Commerce when forwarding to the Government of India the representations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Income-Tax grievances received attention, the Presidency Banks Amendment Act, cotton cultivation, agriculture, and Municipal delinquencies, especially with regard to the inadequacy of the water-supply. The gold standard reserve and the subject of free trade, were just touched upon and then Mr. Procter lamented the fact that the standard of commercial morality is not so high as it formerly was—the result of increased competition. A certain Collector of Customs is said to have given it as his opinion that commercial morality does not exist and that the greatest offenders are the people whose ordinary moral character is above reproach. Be that as it may, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce told his associates that means are resorted to which are certainly not right and which even many of those who practice them admit are wrong, but justify themselves by stating that they do so because others do it. Two blacks do not make a white and on this text the Chairman delivered an appropriate little homily—which might appropriately have come from the Diocesan Conference—exhorting commercial men to turn from the error of their ways and to endeavour to live more creditable lives, at the same time taking a broad and liberal view of the movements and objects which concerned the Chamber of Commerce generally. It was a commendable exhortation but one which British traders ought not to have required. And we are reluctant to believe that any large propertion do. Mr. Procter might have been more explicit. As it is his remarks were, we hope, too sweeping. There may be some black sheep, but surely not many. Yet no one protested—which was marvellous. No one claimed to be exempted—which was not to their credit. Surely there were ten righteous men among them, if not fifty. Their methods are not those of the Chinaman, or of our continental competitor who is so clever in the manipulation of labels and trade descriptions. Honest, straightforward, upright dealing has done more to make the name of the British trader respected throughout the world and we refuse to believe that his brethren in India will stoop to besmirch the traditions of the British trader in other parts of the Empire.

MR. MORLEY AND INDIA.

THE Secretary of State for India gave a wise and statesmanlike answer to Mr. Austruther Gray regarding the Lahore demonstration and even a more commendable one to Sir Gilbert Parker when he said: "I am rather sceptical of the existence of general unrest." The rabble which sympathised with the editor of the *Punjabi* created an uproar when he was convicted, by way of demonstrating that sympathy, but there was nothing of such a discomfiting character as to call for the intervention of the Secretary of State, or even of the Government of India. And as for general unrest there is none. What may have been mistaken for it was the noise and tumult raised by the blatant but harmless Babu, and even that has now died out. The game was not worth the candle and it was discontinued. The "prevailing unrest" is little more than a catchword for politicians and irresponsible scribblers.

LORD CURZON AND THE UPPER HOUSE.

LORD CURZON could very well afford to write the letter, of which Reuter tells us to-day, on the subject of the reform of the House of Lords. Our late Viceroy is an Irish peer, eligible for a seat in the Commons, or in the Lords, if the Irish peers elect him. If Lord Newton's measure pass into law Lord Curzon will be eligible for the Upper House as one who has twice served in the Commons or has held high office. The plan would suit his book entirely. Lord Newton's views are set forth in another column—below the telegram—but it seems that Lord Curzon would go further than the father of the reform measure and would have representatives of the Indian Civil Service and that of the colonies, as well as of such interests as are suggested by Lord Newton. Beyond the writing of letters however Lord Curzon is unlikely to have opportunities of assisting in the proposed reform.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer "Kaiser" left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 26th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S.S. 'Persia,' from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

ACCORDING to a special telegram from Hongkong, Russia has settled the fishing question to Japan's satisfaction.

CHAPTER XVII of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way" by William le Queux, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Ceylon Pearl Fishery opened on Wednesday last week, and it is reported that everything points to its being a success.

Conductor Sherville of the Transport Supply Department here shot himself with a revolver after returning home from his duties this morning. No cause is assigned for suicide. He was a very steady man with nearly thirty years' service.

A special wire to the *Statesman* dated London February 23rd reports that investigations by Scotland Yard indicate that the disappearance of Lieutenant Tryon is due to foul play. He engaged a room at the Metropole, but did not sleep in it. His luggage has been found.

THE trial of Lord Delamere, under certain Sections of the Indian Penal Code, relating to the alleged fraudulent transfer of land, was begun at Nairobi on the 1st instant. Mr. Charles Grant, the prosecutor, was under examination all day. The trial resulted in the acquittal of all the defendants.

ON Sunday the 3rd March 1907 at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the new Municipal School Hall, (behind the Magistrate's Court at Bandora) Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, Barrister at Law, ink read and paper on "The life and the trial of Queen Mary of Scotland, and the English Law of Evidence in the Sixteenth Century." Mr. A. K. Donald, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bombay, will preside.

THERE have been no Cotton sowings in Hyderabad since the December Forecast was submitted and the area under cotton is 3,480,143 acres. Although the crop has slightly suffered in parts on account of the rain that fell in the last week of December and the first week of January, it is not expected that the revised estimated outturn of 430,000 bales will be diminished.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last 9 days of December 1906, amounted to Rs. 6,133, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,786. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1906, were Rs. 92,469, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,646.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the last 9 days of December 1906, amounted to Rs. 2,345 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 139 The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 48,667, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,092.

IT seems that no end of Swadeshi meetings are being held all over Bengal, writes the "Indian Mirror," and any number of telegrams regarding them are appearing in the papers. But it seems to be more talk than work, and there is nothing of real Swadeshi enterprise in this Province. In the other Provinces, the "Swadeshi" spirit is more practical, and new industries are bein started almost every day.

THE death is announced of Mr. W. H. Trimen, a well-known Ceylon planter. It appears that when the deceased was returning home from the field on the 16th instant, his horse bolted with him and threw him off. He was carried to the bungalow by coolies, who found him lying unconscious. It appears that Mr. Trimen was only found about twenty hours after the accident. He only once regained consciousness, and that for a short time.

Soon after the R. M. S. "Mongolia" passed Cape Schanck on Sunday, February 3, some obstacle fouled the propeller. A diver made a careful examination and found that one of the twin screws had fouled an object over which the mail steamer had passed, and that a blade of one of the propellers had been snapped off close to the "boss," apparently through contact with some hard substance. The missing blade will not be replaced until the vessel reaches London. This, however, was but a minor injury, and it was decided that the vessel should sail at the regular hour.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The Caucus has won and the city has lost. The result has been hailed as the triumph of public opinion. Public opinion was passionately and overwhelmingly on one side but that side was certainly not the Caucus or its supporters. It was the victory of a well-laid plan, hatched in secret, and developed with artful care and unremitting energy. The native public is of opinion that it was a gross perversion of facts to designate as Independents those who have bound themselves body and soul to the Caucus. It required exceptional hardihood even in a partisan to say that all civic virtues, and all moral and intellectual qualifications were centred in the miscellaneous collection of men included in the ticket and that those who were not in the Caucus and were not branded with its approval, were the mere slaves of a dictator. The limits of special pleading allowded in party warfare were transgressed to the utmost. The leaders had spread their net far and wide to catch all and sundry who could be hauled in. The aid of the Aga Khan was invoked for a certificate of character, and the document was interpreted as a solemn benediction pronounced by him upon the entire movement, down to the means adopted for its furtherance. I do not think the Aga Khan would have passed such a writing, if he had been on the spot to observe the nature and significance of the agitation which had been set on foot, and the real motive by which it was inspired. The native community feels strongly, and I am here interpreting their feeling, in the main,—that it was no high principle, but only personal pique, which was at the bottom of the whole movement; that under the pretence of safe-guarding the city's interests a most determined and persistent endeavour was made for the overthrow of Sir P. M. Mehta, because he had rendered himself obnoxious by some of his actions to a certain party. It was alleged against him that he was domineering, that he was arbitrary, that he was intolerant of the slightest opposition to his will. If such were the case, it is argued on the other side that the manly course for his opponents was to have encountered him in the Corporation hall; and that to deprive the City of the services of its ablest and most valuable member, as acknowledged by friend and foe alike, was but a queer way of safe-guarding the City's interests.

A SORRY BUSINESS.

This is altogether a most sorry business. The good which may result from it is, at the best, highly problematical; while the evil it is likely to produce is grave and manifold. It was certainly not worth the heroic efforts made to bring it about. It has stirred up a feeling of anger and vexation in practically the entire native community. It is regarded as an invitation direct to the hateful spirit of Bengal from which the public life of Bombay has hitherto been singularly and creditably free; and for its healthy tone in Bombay we must give credit to the wise counsels and moderating influence of men like Sir Pherozeshah. The importation of racial hatred and bitterness would be most lamentable. But I, for one, hope that the good sense of Bombay will, in the end, assert itself, and that it will recover from the shock inflicted on the public conscience. The Caucus pretended to purge the City of a despotism, but it is feared that it will be replaced by another, more arbitrary and stringent. It is a painful reflection that, in certain circumstances, Europeans are liable to be swayed by prejudice, if the tocsin sounds the alarm loud enough. They were told that they should vote the whole ticket, if the City was to be saved, and they did. The fate of empires did not, indeed, hang upon the issue, but the big drum was kept going, as if the fate of empires did depend upon it! The natives who sided with the Caucus are accused of a deplorable weakness o character. Accepting the truth of the charge, it is a sad commentary on the demand made on behalf of the country for autonomy and self-government. If the capacity to rule presupposes the existence of civic virtues, such as moral courage and independence, a subordination of personal gain to public welfare, of petty personalities to exalted principles, a considerable number of native Justices showed a lamentable lack of these qualifications. If such things be in a body composed presumably of the pick of the community, what may be expected of the average Indian?

INDIAN GRADUATES, PAST AND PRESENT.

In his address as Vice-Chancellor at the Bombay University Convocation, Principal Selby compared the Indian graduate of a generation ago with his latter day prototype, much to the advantage of the former. "In comparing the work of then and now," he said, "they had to remember that forty years ago, students were counted by units and now by hundreds, and one could not expect the same level of general excellence, when it was spread over an increased number." Are we to understand the learned professor to mean that the diffusion of knowledge in a country must tend to lower the general standard of excellence? I should have thought that when the intellectual atmosphere prevades society more generally, the product of education was expected to be much superior to that reared in a close and confined atmosphere surrounded by darkness and ignorance. He has the advantage of a larger outlook, a wider contact with enlightened thought and liberal tendencies, and greater opportunities of a healthy and invigorating mental intercourse with his own class. I can name some graduates of the past generation in Bombay who were far above their successors of the present day, such as Ranade and Telang, Bhandarkar and Mehta. But I cannot account for their superiority on the theory started by Mr. Selby. Western learning, when it was first introduced in India, had the charm of freshness and novelty, and the early graduates approached it with enthusiasm and imbibed it with eagerness. It was again the dawn of enlightenment, when professors and pupils were drawn together by warm personal association which is very nearly absent in these days. The degradation and ignorance of the society around them made upon them a vivid impression, and inspired by high ideals, their hearts burned for the spread of knowledge and reform among their countrymen. The maelstrom of politics had not yet come into being; a spirit of gratefulness to the rulers had not yet given way to political discontents, and so it was that the early Elphinstonians devoted much of their time and energy to the removal of social and religious abuses.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

The conditions and environments of the student of forty years ago were vastly different from those of the present day. The modern product of education is less engaging and self-sacrificing; more noisy and less practical; delighting in qualities which are showy rather than sterling; and as the Vice Chancellor has observed, his intellect and moral fibre find little scope for their vigorous development in the political arena where he has only to do the shouting with the majority. Where all share alike the same creed and the same shibboleths accepted without demur and in absolute faith, there is little disposition for the exercise of independent thought. Admitting that the general tendency is prejudicial to the growth of intellectual vigour and originality, the cause is not to be found in the diffusion of knowledge. If, however, this proposition were accepted as correct, universal education in Western countries cannot be regarded as an untrixed blessing. The mass of graduates annually turned out of our educational mills are much of the same pattern. But with the more extended and liberal curriculum of the present day, combined with the general spread of enlightenment, I rather think that each succeeding generation is bound to be an improvement on its predecessor.

THE JAIN CONFERENCE.

The Jains are a very wealthy and very religious sect They are not, however, in a line with the advanced communities of India in regard to education, and in common with other communities, they suffer from social evils and religious superstitions. Being seized with a strong desire for progress and reform, they have been holding conferences of late years where they gather from far and near in immense numbers, and much enthusiasm is displayed. One of the two sections into which the community divided met recently at Ahmedabad, where the chairman addressed a spirited exhortation to his brethren to wake up from the sleep of Kumbhkarna, who may be taken as a mythical prototype of Rip Van Winkle, and indicated the directions in which they should work heartily and unitedly for their common good. Education has been properly regarded as the principal plank in their platform; but the chairman insisted upon the association of religious with secular instruction, observing that a graduated series of religious books was under preparation. It is very curious to find that the reforming zeal of the Jains has not begun and end in speechification. They have been establishing schools and boarding houses, and a Jain Central College is under contemplation. I am not in favour of sectarian colleges, unless they serve a particular sectarian purpose well worth the heavy expenditure incurred for its attainment. India is so much given up to disintegrating influences, it is divided and subdivided into almost bewildering variety of castes and sections, that public movements and institutions should endeavour, as far as possible, exclusive and narrow sectarian tendencies. This observation has a special significance in the present case, as the Jains have thought fit to divide themselves into two sections on points of minute religious differences, which to a stranger strike very much as a difference betwixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee. It is important for the progress of the country that religious differences and social distinctions among sects observing the same end should be minimized in favour of greater union and solidarity. The Jains subscribed the magnificent sum of three lakhs at the Conference, and I hope that part of the money will be devoted towards the removal of social abuses.

DION.

HOLIKA.

The great festival of Holika is one of those festivals which are observed by all sects of the Hindus. The festival commences on the 15th day of the bright half of the month of Falgun and is continued for the following fair days. This year it commences on the 28th day of February and it will be kept up till the 4th of March on which day the well-known sprinkling of coloured water—Sechan Vidhi—takes place.

There are two different versions as to the origin of this festival. A certain demon-queen, Dhundha by name, was greatly addicted to tormenting and killing children. Once she was said to have gulped up all the children on this earth whereupon the Sages and Gods went to Brahman to request him to rid them of Dhundha. The God told them to go to Vishnu, who killed the demon in the evening on the 15th day of the month of Falgun. The time was in future annually celebrated by raising a funeral pile for Dhundha and burning it to ashes, uttering all kinds of vulgar words to ridicule and scare away the demon.

Another story attributes the origin of the festival to the famous occasion when Cupid—the god of love—was reduced to ashes by the brilliant rays darted from the third eye of God Siva. Tarakasur, son of the demon Tripurasura, had routed the army of the gods, captured the sun and the moon, reduced the wives of gods to the position of simple maids; in fact he had become a terror to humanity at large. The gods by their divine sight found that the demon was only to be killed by the six-mouthed one, Kartikswami, the yet unborn son of Siva and Parvati. They therefore requested Cupid and his wife Rati to enter respectively the bodies of Siva and Parvati. Rati did as she was bid to do but as Cupid was effecting entrance into his body, Siva noticed him and at once opened his third eye on the forehead in great anger, and from the burning rays from it in a moment reduced poor Cupid to ashes. The followers and servants of Siva thereupon danced about in derision and howled and bawled out with pleasure, and god Siva declared that "As I have burnt down the god of love on the 15th day of Falgun, all beings should burn a pile of fuel in memory of the occasion, and he who will fail to do this will be visited by misfortune, penury and disease." Since then the custom came into vogue and has been scrupulously observed to the present day.

The moral of this story should be borne in mind by all those who are in the habit of laughing at this festival and regarding it as nothing short of barbarous. The god ordered the festival to be observed in honour of his having conquered all sensual passions, directly commending thereby, the same to be done by all. The elaborate ceremonials and monstrous vulgarities that are mixed up with the festival at present are a modern innovation and they in no way detract from the merit and significance of the original festival.

The manner of observing the festival does not much differ in different parts of the country. The usual practice is to raise a large pile round a fixed branch of some tree, consisting of dry cow-dung cakes, pieces of wood, dry leaves and similar things, most of them stolen from the courtyards of other men's houses. The pile is then set on fire—the fire to be brought stealthily from the house of a "Chandal." Worship in the ordinary way is then offered to the burning pile and at the end of it the devotee, who observes a fast on that day till sunset—the proper time for the worship—goes round the pile three times, bawling and uttering indecent words. This done, alms are distributed as also cocoanuts and melons and the day's festivities are brought to a close by a hearty and sumptuous meal in company with friends and relatives.

Early morning on the following day the worshipper should contaminate himself by the contact of a Chandal and then bathe, after which he could perform all his daily religious duties. The ashes of the previous day should then be offered worship to and a mark of them stamped on his forehead. Before bathing many people turn the ashes into small balls and indulge in throwing them at each other in sport. This practice is now gradually dying out and even at present it is found only in a few places.

The two folowing days are regarded as gala days and are made the occasion of great festivities. On the sixth and last day of the festival the Sechan Vidhi is performed and coloured water is thrown at each other by rich and poor, high and low alike. This practice, however, has no authority in the scriptures, as also the practice of performing the worship of Holika by day instead of by night. From a practical point of view this festival is a great humanising factor, in as much as it brings together people of all castes and creeds irrespective of racial differences, to join in rendering homage to a common deity. For a day at least the racial animosities are forgotten and peace and harmony prevails, accompanied by much mirth and frivolous gaiety.

The indecent and dirty practices in which the Hindus, especially the lower classes indulge at the present day, may probably be traced to the loose Akbari regulations of the present Government of India. It is to be hoped that the great Temperance movement will have some good effect on the government of the country in compelling them to reform their laws relating to the sale of liquor.

The Sindia Playing Holi With his Resident a Hundred Years Ago.

TO-DAY is the last and greatest day of the Holi festival of the Hindus. It is their great Saturnalia in which everybody is bound to partake, and make himself as well as all round him merry and genial to the greatest possible extent. The Holi is a religious festival; but it appears a very queer one considering our Western notions. The license that is claimed and allowed during it is amazing and scandalous to sober people. But this license is not unknown in the West. Formerly the carnival was observed in a like manner in Germany, and Prof. Wilson traces an affinity between this Western feast and the Holi. A German writer observes that on the three days preceding Lent "the whole of Germany eats and drinks and gives itself up to jokes and sports as if there was not another day to live and people wear disguises and masks, or stain their faces and features with red and black paint, or run about naked like the Luperci from whom, I think, the annual exhibition of nudity has descended to us." The Carnival in Italy contains also several traces of resemblance, even at the present day—though now it is shorn of its former excesses—to the Holi. In the license which is permitted both in speech and conduct during it in Italy, in the wearing of disguises and masks, and in the reciprocal pelting with real or with mock comfits, and on some places sprinkling with water or throwing powder over each other, obvious analogies exist between the Carnival and Holi in the opinion of a great scholar like Wilson.

(Concluded on page 6.)

REFORMING THE LORDS.

LORD CURZON SUPPORTS LORD NEWTON.

Life Peerages Advocated.

A LESSON FROM JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Lord Curzon has written to Lord Newton that he is glad he introduced his Bill mentioned on the 22nd providing that only those Peers that have held high office or have been twice elected to the House of Commons shall be personally entitled to sit in the Lords, and that the other Peers shall elect a fourth of their number to represent them.

The Bill referred to also stated that the number of Bishops would be reduced.

Lord Curzon in his letter says that he specially approves making the seat dependent on distinguished public service. He advocates life peerages on a large scale with a view to the representation of different classes, including the Indian Civil Service and the Colonies. He says that if the Lords themselves initiate the surrender of a portion of their privileges, they will be playing a similar part to the great Nobles of Japan at the time of the Revolution who, by divesting themselves of most of their prerogatives, built up a reformed constitution and started the country on an advance which has had such astonishing results.

LORD NEWTON'S BILL.

Lord Newton explaining the scope of the Bill and his motives for introducing it says, "I have always thought,' said his lordship, "that my party has shown a great want of foresight in not dealing with this question. No attempt has been made to grapple with the situation since the year 1889, although the necessity has been constantly before everybody's eyes. The present agitation has only arisen in consequence of the so-called rejection of the Education Bill and the Plural Voting Bill.

"Unfortunately, as the House of Lords has always accepted what came to it from the House of Commons when a Conservative Government was in office, no crisis has arisen in recent years. But many peers—I among them—have frequently protested against the treatment of the House of Lords by Conservative Governments, which has reduced us to the position of uttering a modest ditto to their pronouncements. We have been ignored when the Conservatives were in power; we are accused of unwarrantable interference when the reins pass into the hands of the Liberals."

"And," suggested the interviewer, "the idea is that both those difficulties will be removed by the proposed Bill?"

"I am not so sanguine as to believe that," replied Lord Newton, "for I do not profess to be an optimist. But there are certain radical defects of the House of Lords which have been admitted over and over again, and have been pointed out with remarkable frankness by our opponents. For instance, the peerage as a legislating body is far too large. There are about 620 members, and at the present rate of increase the membership will soon be larger than that of the House of Commons. Again, the hereditary system remains absolutely unmodified, although, even in critical divisions, the peers in attendance rarely exceed a third of the total number.

A SYSTEM OF SELECTION.

"There are always in the peerage a large proportion of men who have neither the desire to take part in legislative work nor the training which would fit them to do it. Why saddle those peers for the term of their natural lives with duties and powers they do not want? Why not employ a system of selection, so that every peer summoned to attend the House of Lords would have to show some reason other than that of heredity, for his presence? Representative Scottish and Irish peers are chosen to sit in the House of Lords, and there is nothing in the mere fact of being a peer of the United Kingdom which necessarily implies that such a man is more fitted to sit in Parliament than a Scottish or Irish peer.

"Everybody who devotes attention to the subject must deplore the fact that the Liberal Party is not more adequately represented in the Upper Chamber. Nine-tenths of the House are avowedly Conservatives or Liberal Unionists, and the two things are absolutely the same. That is why Liberals refuse to believe that it is an impartial Chamber or ever could be under present conditions. Under the scheme I propose—and I shall be very much disappointed if it does not attract support from the other side—that difficulty could be remedied to some extent.

THE CLAIMS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

"I cannot enter into the details of the measure, because it is not finally drafted yet. I am consulting friends on both sides of the House, and shall be glad to take their views. For the Liberals to bring the political balance even in the Upper House by the creation of the necessary number of Liberal peers would be impracticable and absurd. It would bring up the total membership to something like a thousand. But the disproportion between the two parties would be partially removed by the process of selection from the hereditary peers that I advocate.

"By this means a large number of peers would vanish without any grievance being inflicted upon them, and seats would thus be provided for men who would give a more representative tone to the Assembly. As a fact, I believe a good many Liberals are burning with ambition to adorn the Upper Chamber.

"Then the principle of life peerages could be extended, which would be of advantage to men not rich enough to wish to establish a noble house. That is a principle on which all reformers appear to be agreed. Lord Salisbury himself introduced a Bill for the creation of life peerages but it did not get beyond its second reading. The power to create life peerages would be subject to restriction.

NO PARTY MOTIVE.

"Of course, I know that a Bill such as mine would receive no support from the extreme wing of the Liberal Party. They do not care two straws for reforming the House of Lords. They do not care whether it consists of efficient or inefficient persons. All they want is to abolish its power of veto.

"When I bring in my Bill I shall be told that it is a mere consequence of the agitation against the House of Lords. I assure you that it is not. Long before the present agitation—which, by the way does not seem to be very formidable—many members of the House of Lords felt it to be highly desirable that changes of this kind should be effected. I am not introducing the Bill from party motives, but because this seems to be a favourable opportunity for bringing the matter up; and in view of the attacks that have been made on the House of Lords by the Liberals, it will be strange if they destroy an attempt on the part of the Lords themselves to remedy such faults and deficiencies as may exist.

"WORKING IN THE DARK."

"I hope to get my Bill through the House of Lords, but I admit that I am working somewhat in the dark. Mysterious threats have been uttered by members of the Ministry lately as to what is to be done with the Upper Chamber. If the Government really intend to tackle the question, one presumes they will do it at once. They cannot very well run an Anti-Peers Bill, a Home Rule Bill, and an Anti-Licensing Bill all together.

"It would be rather an anti-climax if it were found that the violent denunciations of the end of the session had all been obliterated by the Christmas festivities. But I am not so sure that the country is as desperately angry with us as the Liberals would have us believe. It may be, as they say, that the people are seething with indignation about our 'mutilation' of the Education Bill and our rejection of the Plural Voting Bill. If so, that furious indignation is astonishingly well under control."

Sir Lewis Tupper and the Members of the Telegraph Committee will arrive in Calcutta on March 11th, when they will probably take further evidence on some doubtful points, dwrianto their report.

FIRE DISASTER IN CANADA.

Montreal Protestant School Gutted.

SEVENTEEN PUPILS BURNED TO DEATH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Protestant School in Montreal has been burned. The pupils were panic-stricken and seventeen were burned to death.

UNREST IN INDIA.

The Lahore Demonstration.

MR. MORLEY REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austruther-Gray asked Mr. Morley whether he intended to take any action with regard to the demonstration by Natives at Lahore on February 22nd, which, he said was a new departure since the days of the Mutiny.

Mr. Morley replied "No. It is a matter for the local authorities."

Sir Gilbert Parker asked:—"Is the incident attributable to general unrest?"

Mr. Morley replied:—"No, I am rather sceptical of the existence of general unrest.

THE RAND CHINESE.

Avoiding a General Exodus.

LACK OF SETTLED POLICY.

Replying to a demand by the Radicals for more extensive repatriation of Chinese on the Rand, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the Government never intended that State-aided repatriation should lead to a general exodus. He could not definitely state a detailed policy. The Government must first learn the attitude of the Transvaal Assembly on the matter.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

Two Men Killed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

A telegram from Corfu states that a boiler explosion has occurred on board His Majesty's Ship "Dragon." Two men were killed and four injured.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

Passive Resisters Palliated.

FINES FOR DENOMINATIONAL INSTRUCTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. McKenna's Bill, mentioned on the 21st inst. as designed to meet the grievance of the Passive Resisters, has been read in the House for the first time by a majority of 264 to 109. The Bill provides that Denominational School managers shall refund to the local authority a fifteenth part of the teachers' salaries, representing the cost of denominational instruction. Otherwise the school shall cease to be unrecognised.

Mr. Balfour opposed the Bill.

THE "BERLIN" DISASTER.

Royal Appreciation of the Helpers.

A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has announced that the King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Prince Henry of the Netherlands for his bravery in connection with the rescue of the passengers on the "Berlin." He added that the House would rejoice at this speedy recognition of Prince Henry's gallantry and devotion.

Sir Edward Grey has telegraphed to the British Minister at the Hague, Britain's warm appreciation of the rescue work by Prince Henry and the lifeboatmen, whose names he requests shall be sent with a view to a suitable reward being given.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The American Government has decided to construct the Panama Canal itself. The Canal engineer Stevens has resigned, and Major-Engineer Noethals will succeed him.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

Allegations against Stoessel.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The "Standard" publishes a long secret report by Smirnoff, who was Commandant of Port Arthur from February to December 1904, charging General Stoessel with cowardice, incapacity, and favouritism which resulted in the surrender of the fortress before the defence was exhausted.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Separate Foreign Ministry to be Maintained.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Edward Grey, replying to Mr. John Robertson who recommended a reduction in the budget in connection with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry because the British Government controlled Egyptian foreign affairs, demurred entirely with this statement because the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had an exceptionally large number of questions to deal with owing to the international situation of Egypt. Therefore, he said, a separate department was absolutely necessary. He declined to interfere with the monopolies in Cairo in connection with electricity, gas, water, and tramways.

THE TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

Majority for the Volkites and Progressives.

PROTEST AGAINST THE UPPER HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The final results of the Transvaal elections show that 27 Volkites, 21 Progressives, 5 Nationalists, 3 Labourites, and 2 Independents have been elected Botha is the Nationalist leader.

Mr. Edward Solomon (sic) has submitted to Earl Selborne a vigorous protest against the composition of the Upper House, where there is a majority of Progressives. He appeals to the Imperial Government to revise the nominations.

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

Rayner again Remanded.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Rayner, the murderer of Mr. Whiteley, has been again remanded. The Counsel for the Prosecution has stated that the alleged relationship with Mr. Whiteley is groundless, and also that the stories of previous blackmailing of Mr. Whiteley are untrue.

THE BRIGG ELECTION.

Unionist Gain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

In the Brigg Election Sir Berkeley Digby George Stirfield, Unionist Candidate, has been elected by 5,389 votes as against Captain Guest, Liberal Candidate, who secured 5,273 votes. This constitutes a Unionist Gain.

THE NEW OLD BAILEY.

Opened by the King and Queen.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The King and Queen opened to-day the new Old Bailey. They drove from Buckingham Palace and were received at Temple Bar by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs who, after surrendering the City Sword, headed the procession.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Coup D'etat Feared.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the Chief Priest of the Shiahs has taken refuge at Shahdolasim with 300 followers as a protest against the action of Parliament. The general opinion among well-informed people is that a coup d'etat is being prepared.

OBITUARY.

LONDON FEBRUARY, 27.

Mr. Charles William Alcock, Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, is dead.

IRRESPONSIBLE BENGALI YOUTH.

Latest "Bande Mataram" Development.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

The *Pioneer* says that "We must be tolerant—very tolerant—of the vagaries of irresponsible youth, especially when it is the Bengali youth which suffers from a mania for strong words. Nevertheless it is instructive and interesting to know what sort of works are being scattered broadcast; and a good sample has just been handed to us. A printed slip, from which we quote, was received by one of the honorary officers of the Allahabad Bar Association, who is not an Indian, and he was requested to circulate it among his brothers. The slip is headed 'Golden Bengal,' and reads:—

'Indians, consider the injustice done to the Punjabi Indians, strike for independence! Arm yourselves and form yourselves into battalions. Form secret societies and act like the Russian revolutionists at first. Everything will be forthcoming. There are enough of arms in your country. Seize them and drive the tyrants out of the School of India. *Bande Mataram!*"

LAHORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

General Kitchener's Prize Presentation Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE FEBRUARY 27.

In presenting the Prizes at the Annual Assault-at-Arms of the Lahore Division held at the cantonments, General Kitchener said:—"I wish to remark that the results of the several events show that much time and trouble have been bestowed by the competitors on training themselves, and they have attained a good standard of efficiency. I regret that the Mounted branch were not represented. This could not be done owing to the difficulty of bringing them from their far distant stations in this scattered division. The chief features have been the Musical Ride by the 12th Royal Lancers; Horse Artillery driving; Wrestling on horse back; Trick riding by the 25th Cavalry; Vaulting by the 11th Royal Lancers, and the Marching order Race by the Northampton Regiment, about 1½ miles in 8 minutes and 20 seconds, which I consider a very fine performance. This year we have held the Assault-at-arms here and not at Umballa, where it has been carried out for the past two years. The object of an Assault-at-Arms is to encourage equal standard of training and enthusiasm throughout the division, and this will be effected in a measure by the holding of the Assault-at-Arms in different stations each year."

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Insufficiency in cases of Transfer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The Government of India have at present under consideration the question of chang of Travelling Allowance admissible to Office.s transferred from one part of India to another. The existing allowance are generally regarded sufficiently liberal for tours of inspection, etc., but frequently insufficient in cases of transfer.

The Local Government have been consulted on the question.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Arrival and Departure from Karachi.

APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 27.

The "Dufferin" having arrived at about midday the Amir remained on board receiving official callers till the afternoon when he disembarked and drove about the town in his motor car. He visited the Gardens and showed much interest in the animals exhibited, particularly in the Kangaroos. Before he lift the Gardens His Majesty purchased a young male lion for his own collection at Kabul. The crowds in the streets were large but comparatively few people succeeded in getting a glimpse of His Majesty owing to the quickness and uncertainty of his movements.

The Amir left in the evening by Special Train for Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

In reply to a letter from the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command, enquiring whether the expenditure which will be incurred in the Military Department in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan to India, should be debited to Civil Department, the Government of India have ruled as follows:—

(a) All charges incurred at Agra or elsewhere on account of the Agra Concentration and Manœuvres are debitable to Army Estimates and will be taken against the Special Grant of six lakhs sanctioned in the Finance Department, dated 14th September 1906.

(b) All charges incurred in connection with the provision of Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes, which do not fall under (a) are debitable to Army Estimates but will be compiled under Ordinary Heads and not against the Special Grant of six lakhs referred to above.

(c) All other miscellaneous expenditure incurred by the Military authorities in consequence of His Majesty the Amir's Visit should be debited to "Civil (Political)" through the Controller of India Treasuries.

A "DIES NON"

Delivery of Judgments held Legal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

It has always been held that a Gazetted Government holiday is a *dies non* for all legal purposes and that the Negotiable Instruments Act is inoperative on such days, but Justices Rampiri and Gupta, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, held that it was not illegal to deliver judgment on a gazetted holiday apparently on the ground that the appellant was not a Christian.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. Erle Richards to Preside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

There will be a meeting on Friday next of the La Martiniere College on the Seventy-first Anniversary of its opening. The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards will preside.

CAPTAIN SAWYER'S ACCIDENT.

Wounded by a Panther.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

News has been received that Captain H. J. Sawyer of the Chitrali Scouts was badly mauled by a panther on the 23rd instant. He has been brought in to Drosh where his injuries, which are somewhat serious, are being attended to.

RECORD CAWNPORE RIOT.

Seven Butchers Fined.

INJURED AFGHANS COMPENSATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 27

In the sensational Riot Case known as the King Emperor *versus* Abdul Haq and eight other butchers in which six Afghans were injured, seven of the butchers who were charged with riot and causing grievous hurt have been convicted and fined Rs. 150 each under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and each of these were further fined Rs. 150 and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code. Out of the fine realized Rs. 300 is to be paid to each of the five Afghans who were hurt. One Alla Bux, Butcher, who was found with a shoe concealed about his person during the hearing of this case was further bound down to keep the peace for one year under Section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

NAGPUR-ITARSI RAILWAY.

A Strategic Line Shelved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

"The Commercial advantages to be derived from the construction of a broad gauge railway between Itarsi and Nagpur," says the *Pioneer* "have been so frequently mentioned that they should have attracted the notice of the Railway Board. But this important line has been shelved in favour of the Raipur-Vizianagaram project, which might well have been left over for another ten years. So the approach to Nagpur from Central and Northern India will still be by a roundabout route through Bhusawal.

"But there is another point of view to be considered. Under Lord Kitchener's Scheme of re-distribution the garrison of Nagpur (Kamptee) is to be reduced to the smallest proportions, though it lies in the heart of the Mahratta country and is far removed from any large contonment. Jhansi is supposed to be the strategic centre to which Nagpur would look for assistance in case of trouble, and this being so the two stations should be linked by railway *via* Itarsi. The Military authorities may, perhaps, see fit to move in this matter, as strategic railways are their concern. If they are going to leave the vast tract of country from Itarsi to Secunderabad to the care of a few companies of infantry, they are bound to see that direct communication with Nagpur is assured."

GURKHA ASSOCIATION FUNDS.

Handsome Support from the Nepal Prime Minister.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 27

His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamshere, C. S. I., Prime Minister of Nepal, has lately given a practical proof of his interest in the Nepalia Gurkha Association, formed in 1889, with the object of establishing a Gurkha *Sanawar* for the support and education of the sons and orphans of Gurkha soldiers serving in the Indian Army, by giving a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards funds in addition to promising an annual subscription of Rs. 600.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.

The Music Hall War.

"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

What has been enthusiastically described as one of the brightest, merriest and most enjoyable of musical entertainments was produced this week at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, under the title of "Miss Hook of Holland." The author of this amusing trifle is Mr. Paul A. Rubens, who has already marked to his account such successes as "Three Little Maids," "Mr. Popple of Ippleton," and many others. One must therefore judge his latest production by a high standard of criticism, and frankly the new play was to me in many respects a disappointment. It is amusing in its way, as I have said,—quite amusing. Many of the lyrics are turned with an adroit and pleasant fancy, and a large part of the music is tuneful and pretty. Well, you say, what more can one require? Surely here we have all the essentials of a successful musical comedy! Such remarks are very just, but you must remember that we have during the last theatrical decade in London been surfeited with plays of this description. Since the production of the "Shop Girl" at the Gaiety, we have been deluged with musical comedies, the most notable features of which have been sameness and lack of originality. That, briefly, is my quarrel with "Miss Hook of Holland." This pleasing young lady does not entirely please me because she is too much like her sisters, whom we have seen before; she lacks individuality; she is made to a well-known pattern. However, the new play has an effective Dutch setting, some diverting characters and a number of quite pretty tunes, so there would seem to be little doubt that Miss Hook will grow to be quite an old lady before she is allowed to finally retire from the "Prince of Wales" Amongst the artists who are most conspicuously successful must be mentioned Mr. G. P. Huntley, who as a jolly-faced Dutchman reveals the fact that he possesses a larger amount of versatility than one suspected; Mr. George Barrett, who has a good song entitled "We're a lot of Lazy Loafers;" Miss Gracie Leigh, and, last but by no means least, Miss Isabel Jay, whose best song perhaps is "Little Miss Wooden Shoes."

"THE PHILANDERER."

At the Court Theatre—that snug little home of high endeavour and originality in Sloane Square, is at the present moment without a doubt the brightest spot in our dramatic world—on Tuesday afternoon was revived Mr. George Bernard Shaw's "Topical comedy of the early eighteen-nineties," called "The Philanderer." This play was, as many of your readers will know, written in 1893, at a time when the Ibsen boom was at its zenith and the New Woman raged abroad in all the ugliness of rational costume and irrational ideas. We have, thank goodness, past through that phase of intellectual development. Woman has returned to her petticoats without losing any of her rights, and Ibsen, released from the stupid and odious flattery of cranks and faddists, stands out boldly as a great and daring genius; many of whose works perhaps, like some of Shakespeare's, are better suited to the atmosphere of the study than that of the stage, but who nevertheless is one of the foremost dramatists of the last or any other century. "The Philanderer" then is a little out of date. It satirises external aspects that we have almost forgotten, it pillories types of men and women who appear to have entirely past from out our ken, men and women whom one frequently met in the halcyon days of Oscar Wilde, but whom one meets no longer. Kipling killed them I fancy, Kipling and football. Miss Edith Wynne Mathison and Mr. Ben Webster played the respective parts of Mrs. Grace Tranfield and Leonard Charteris with conspicuous intelligence and sympathy. In Miss Mathison I have always seen one of the "Intellectuals" of our London stage, and the more frequently I see her the more convinced I become that my first impression—made when she was playing under the management of Mr. Ben Greet during a disastrous season at the Comedy Theatre—has been entirely justified.

THE MUSIC HALL WAR.

And now about the "great" Music Hall War. How fare the several combatants? In whose favour veers the fortune of battle? Briefly answered the reply to these questions is that the managers now appear to be certain of success. True, nearly all our Leading Music Halls are more than half empty every night. True, the programmes that the managers are able to present to the public remain horribly dull and inefficient. But it is also true that the wiser and most influential members of the Music Hall profession have begun to realise the folly of leading themselves to an extravagant and unreasonable act of socialistic propaganda. Many of these gentlemen, including Mr. Joe O'Gorman, Mr. Bert Clark, of Clark and Hamilton, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and Little Tich have held deliberations in an amicable spirit with the managers. The "Alliance" has naturally been, to use a homely phrase, "somewhat taken aback" by these proceedings, and as a result, it has seen fit to materially modify its attitude. As a result of these informal conferences the whole question seems now to be nearing a just and friendly settlement. The whole affair has been a most unhappy event. The leading lights of the profession who earn gigantic salaries will not, I think, suffer, but many humbler individuals who were strenuously fighting to gain a reputation are bound to experience many difficulties before they can once more, if ever, regain the positions they held on the ladder of fortune prior to this extraordinary strike. Naturally the managers and proprietors will do their best to befriend in the future those who have befriended them in this time of crisis. The others will, I am afraid, —always excepting those who are foremost in their business and hold lengthy contracts—will receive scant courtesy. However, as Mr. Birrell would say, "minorities must suffer; it is the badge of their tribe." Minorities certainly always have and always will suffer when their fortunes are controlled by, or are at the mercy, of Socialistic agitators

THE FOOTBALL CUP.

The fight for the Football Cup has now passed through its second round and has reached an exceedingly interesting juncture. The clubs still left in to fight for the coveted trophy are:—Derby County, Sunderland, Everton, Bolton Wanderers, Notts County, Woolwich Arsenal, Bristol Rovers, Bradford City, Barnsly, Crystal Palace, Brentford, Bury, West Bromwich, Albion and Liverpool. Blackburn Rovers and Tottenham Hotspur, although they have played two games, have as yet been unable to settle their differences. Of the two I rather fancy Black-burn will be eventually successful. The hopes of the South of England are now largely centred on Woolwich Arsenal, and if this club could reach the final round I believe we should see a record attendance at the Crystal Palace. By that time, fully a million spectators will have witnessed Cup ties, which only goes to prove the increasing popularity of professional football as a spectacle in England. At present the most sensational event in the tournament has been the defeat of Newcastle United, by the young and little known Crystal Palace organisation. The defeat of Aston Villa has also been a shock to many prophets, myself amongst their number, whilst nobody expected Middlesborough would meet disaster at the hands of a club like Brentford. However, it is always the unexpected that happens in Cup Football and this, I think, is one of the foremost reasons of its growing arity.

B. C.

DEATH OF OF LORD KITCHENER'S BROTHER

Sad news from England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Commander-in-Chief has just received news of the death of a younger brother at Home and consequently the dinner which he was giving to the Viceroy and Lady Minto on Friday next has been cancelled.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

SPEECH by LORD LAMINGTON.

IMPORTANT MATTERS CONSIDERED.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Proctor presiding, while H. E. Lord Lamington was also present.

[Amongst others present were: Mr J N Metaxa, Mr C H Armstrong, Mr E Comber, Mr A E Lord, Mr Donald N Graham, Mr W E Crum, Mr P de Bure, Mr R F Furguson, Mr W D Hall, Mr C H B Forbes, Mr Ahmedbhai Hubibbhoy, Mr Jivandas Pitamber, Mr Purshotumdas Thackerdas, Mr Ramdass Narandass, Mr T Kusumoto, Mr Herbert R Greaves, Mr N G Hunt, Mr. George Service, Mr C Crommellin, Mr C A Russ, Mr S J Gillum, Mr J Black, Mr L B Ker, Mr S Abraham, Mr W M Bell, Mr N S Glaxebrook, Mr H Blaschek, Mr W Jeselsohn, Mr J L Symons, Mr Ruttonsey Muljji, Mr O Meyer, Mr F N Giles, Mr N N Wadia, Mr H Gorrie, Mr J Fairclough, Mr F T Rickards, Mr Thomas Sharples, Mr F W Bickel, Mr G Ostermayer, Mr A Strandes, Mr S N Powell, Mr T W Birkett, Mr J C B Nabert, Mr A Thompson, Mr S M Moses, Mr W O Symes, Mr F A H East, Mr J W Brown, Mr H Holmes, Mr G Sugdury, Mr O G Owen, Mr H M Dadina, Mr H F Wagstaff, Mr A Moritz, Mr W J A Foulkes, Mr Percy Clare, Mr M S Moses, Mr A G Dovey, Mr R G Monteath, Mr Bricard, Mr D M Inglis, Major A D G Shelley, R G, Mr G Miller, Mr P J Arnot, Mr J Begbie, Mr A C Rumboll, Mr B Hope, Mr Nigel F Paton, Mr C St Paul, and Mr J B Leslie-Rogers, Secretary of the Chamber.

The Chairman proposed that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1906 be adopted and confirmed.

Speaking on this proposition, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—Before commencing our business this afternoon, I am sure, I am only voicing your feelings as well as my own when I express to His Excellency how pleased we are to welcome him here this afternoon, and how much we appreciate his being with us. I think I am right when I say that this is the first time that a Governor has attended any of our General Meetings and it only shows the deep interest he takes in commercial matters. I believe a former Governor, Lord Reay, met and addressed our Chamber in 1893, but except for that solitary instance, no Governor until to-day has been present at a Meeting of the Chamber for the past 20 years at least.

Commerce in India has always been closely connected with the Government since the days of the old East India Company, but of late years the connection has been much closer and now that we have through the instrumentality of Lord Curzon, the Department of Commerce and Industry we look for a still closer connection.

I think perhaps that what has retarded relations in the past has been a want of sympathy and understanding on both sides due to the fact that Government officials and the commercial community were not in touch with, or in fact, hardly knew each other.

A great change has taken place lately in this respect, and this want of sympathy and understanding will soon, I hope, be a thing of the past. It is because we earnestly hope for this that we welcome His Excellency's presence here this afternoon as a token of the interest he, as the head of our Government, takes in the commercial affairs of this City.

Gentlemen,—It has been the usual custom for your Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the Report for the year, to add a few remarks with reference to the events of the year under review, and I propose to follow the example of my predecessors in this respect. The year under review has not been characterised by any events of great importance. We have had no Viceroy arriving or departing, no visits from the Honourable Member for Commerce and Industry to record, nor have we had occasion to call any General Meeting since our last annual one, but I think I may say that the year has been characterised by a considerable amount of quiet work as is evident from the Report before you, and especially with reference to the internal economy of your Chamber.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Shortly after the present Committee came into office, we instituted a system of Sub-Committees, which had been suggested from time to time for many years past and which have worked very successfully in Calcutta. Sub-Committees so instituted were for Imports, Exports, Shipping, Finance and Railways and were composed partly of members of your General Committee and partly from the general body of members. I think I may say that these Committees have proved a great success. They have enabled your General Committee, when dealing with subjects which more or less require expert opinion, to have that expert opinion before them before coming to a decision, and I think, I may say that the results thus arrived at and the opinions consequently given have been considerable more valuable than they would have been without such expert opinion. This has been particularly the case in the matters connected with Railways, and I would take this opportunity of thanking the Traffic Managers of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways for their valuable assistance on the Railway Sub-Committee. Their opinions in all the matters submitted to this Committee have been most valuable and of the greatest assistance to our General Committee I think, I am voicing the opinion of the Committee as, well as my own when I say that these Sub-Committees have proved most useful, not only in enabling your General Committee to come to more correct opinions, but, what is to my mind just as important, in getting, through the inclusion in them of members outside the General Committee, a wider interest taken in Chamber matters among the general body of members.

INDEXING THE CHAMBER REPORTS.

Another matter your Committee have undertaken this year has been the Indexing of the Chamber Reports since their commencement in 1836. These Reports form a most valuable record of the commercial history of the Bombay Presidency for the last 70 years, but with out an Index it was almost hopeless to find what might be wanted. Your Committee have therefore had an Index compiled which is now in print and will be ready shortly. When ready it will be sold to members at a price to cover the cost of printing. To give an idea of the work this compilation has entailed I may mention that the Index will contain about 700 pages.

PROVIDENT FUND.

Another matter of internal administration which your Committee have taken up has been the establishment of a Provident Fund for the employees of the Chamber. Your Committee felt strongly that something should be done for the benefit of your employees, and the Provident Fund they have established will, I trust, meet with your approval and I am sure, will be much appreciated by the employees themselves. Copies of the rules have been circulated to all members and, subject to your confirmation, the Fund will be in force from the 1st January 1907. I am glad to say that both the Mill Owners' Association and the Cotton Trade Association have agreed to contribute towards the Fund in proportion to their respective contributions. The basis of the Fund is that all employees contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries to it and the Chamber contribute an equal amount, the Chamber's contribution being paid every six months at the end of June and December.

I may mention that just after we had drafted our rules, we heard that the Bengal Chamber had also instituted a similar Provident Fund and on their kindly sending us a copy of their rules, we had ours again carefully revised by the Chamber's Solicitors who embodied in them certain further rules suggested by the Bengal Chamber rules. I think they ought now to prove very complete and our best thanks are due to the Bengal Chamber for their courtesy in allowing us to make use of their rules.

BALLOTTING FOR NEW MEMBERS.

You will have noticed that a new system of balloting has been introduced whereby members need not attend the Chamber rooms personally but can record their vote by letter while still retaining the secrecy of the ballot. This system was suggested to your Committee by Mr. Leslie, of Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company, and has worked so far extremely well. The old system, by which members had to attend at the Chamber rooms personally in order to record their vote, entailed a great deal of inconvenience and often made it extremely difficult to get votes recorded, so I think we are very much indebted to Mr. Leslie for his ingenious suggestion of the present system.

While on this subject I may mention that 12 new members have been elected during the year—a record number since the Chamber was started—and the total number of members on the 31st December stood at 103.

FINANCE.

As regards our finance we carry forward a balance of Rs. 91,000, an increase of Rs. 14,000 during the 12 months which I think can be considered very satisfactory in view of the fact that, at the end of last year, we considerably reduced the charge for our publications. Now that our finances are on such a sound basis, I think the question of having our own building should be seriously considered and I would commend this to the attention of the incoming Committee.

Before leaving the matters connected with the internal economy of the Chamber, I should like to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by our Secretary, Mr. Leslie Rogers, our Assistant Secretary Mr. Michael, and the whole staff during the past year. The establishment of the Provident Fund, the reorganising of the Measurement Department and the compiling of the Index has entailed a great deal of extra work, and I think the Members of this Chamber have every reason to be proud of their staff.

And now passing on to the matters which have engaged the consideration of your Committee during the past year.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The first one which I should like to refer to is the relation between Government and Private Enterprise. As a matter of fact, it has not actually been before us recently, but as it is a matter closely connected with this Chamber, I do not hesitate to refer to it. In his address to the London Chamber of Commerce in June 1905, Sir Edward Law said referring to the creation of the Railway Board and the Department of Commerce and Industry:—

"I hope and think that one important result of expert advice will be the greater encouragement of private initiative in commercial and industrial under-takings, and particularly that this will be the case as regards the "construction and maintenance of railway and other public works. . . . The new Ministry of Commerce, however, has been specially constituted with a view to cultivating close and harmonious relations with the commercial community and to examining business proposals with some expert knowledge; and I feel certain that if it fulfils its mission, its beneficial influence will be manifested in the opening of a new era of encouragement of private enterprise, and in further stimulating that economic progress which is already so satisfactory." Now, Gentlemen, it we ask whether that hope has been fulfilled as yet, I think the answer can only be in the negative. We have heard a good deal about the sympathy Government feel towards commercial matters and private enterprise, but I must honestly confess I should like to see that sympathy given expression to by more readiness to meet the suggestions put forward by the mercantile community in such matters, or, if they cannot be met, then some reason be given instead of a curt "non possumus" or no reply at all. To explain what I mean, let me take first the case of Railway construction as an instance.

In 1903 was published Mr. Robertson's Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways. In that Report Mr. Robertson came to certain conclusions: He first of all showed, by comparison with other countries, that India did not appear to be adequately provided with Railways and that he considered more rapid progress should be made in their construction so as to open up the large tracts which are at present entirely deprived of suitable means of communication. He then discussed the methods as to how such Railways should be provided and pointed out that the two alternatives were (1) for the Government of India to increase the amount of direct borrowings for Railway purposes, or, in other words, to expand their present programme, or (2) to induce private enterprise to come to the assistance of Government. Of these two alternatives he recommended the latter, and, after pointing out that the terms offered by Government so far had not proved sufficiently remunerative to attract private enterprise, he laid down the terms which he thought would attain this result. The main points of these terms were: A minimum dividend of 3 per cent in gold to be guaranteed; a rebate to be granted on interchanged traffic to allow of a return of 4 per cent in gold and a division of profits with Government after the line had earned 5 per cent. In conclusion he pointed out that such terms should be definitely fixed.

Your Committee addressed the Government of Bombay on this subject in October 1903. Referring to Mr. Robertson's report and pointing out the inadequacy of the present terms, they stated emphatically that, unless it was intended to discourage definitely all private enterprise in railway, it was not only desirable but necessary that some modification should be made in the terms hitherto in force and that such modification should be made widely known. He pointed out that the matter of really coming to terms with Government appeared to be so protracted and arduous that capital at one time available, passed on to other enterprises, and promoters of Indian feeder railways became discouraged, as they found it impossible to retain the serious attention of investors. In conclusion they suggested the following terms in place of those put forward by Mr. Robertson, the advantages of them being that they involved no guarantee by Government, while being, in the Committee's opinion, sufficiently attractive to secure rupee capital:— (1) That the feeder line should be granted a rebate up to the whole of the main line's nett earnings from interchanged traffic so as to ensure a return of 5 per cent on its rupee capital outlay. (5) That the nett earnings, after the shareholders have received 5 per cent, should be shared with the parent line or Government. (3) That the first option of purchase should be after 33 years instead of 81 years. (4) The maximum limit of price should be removed

To this letter, beyond a bare acknowledgment in December 1903 that the general question of the revision of branch line terms was in abeyance pending the consideration of Mr. Robertson's proposals, the Chamber have received no reply. It had been hoped that when the Railway Board came into existence some pronouncement would have been made but so far nothing has been done and it appears to be more difficult than ever for private enterprise to obtain any concessions from Government and the negotiations for such remain as protracted as before. It is difficult to understand Government's attitude in this respect. As I pointed out at our Meeting in 1903, Government have everything to gain by the construction of these feeder lines: In the first place, they get the lines, which eventually become their own property, built on favourable terms; secondly, by their

system to both Government and tax payer, but this has also been refused.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Another matter is the registration of partnerships. This has been put forward by the various Chambers in India again and again for the past 40 years and there is [illegible] it is one on which the commercial community [illegible]ously. It was brought forward at the [illegible]he Chambers in Calcutta in 1905 [illegible] then understood that Government [illegible]with it immediately but so far nothing [illegible]. I fully realise that there are serious [illegible] the way, but if we are to accept the [illegible]ons of the various Chambers as represent- [illegible]l opinion in this country, it is a measure [illegible] undoubtedly required, and that being so, I am still of the opinion, which I expressed at our annual Meeting in 1905, that Government should pass an Act at once on the lines proposed and be prepared to amend it as found necessary by practical experience.

AMENDMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

A further instance is the Amendment of the Presidency Banks Act. In 1899, in response to an enquiry from Government, this Chamber expressed its opinion that the Presidency Banks should be allowed to borrow out of India and I understand this opinion was shared in by other Chambers. Now, without any further reference to the commercial community Government bring forward a Bill to amend the Act without granting these powers. In introducing the Act, the Hon. Mr. Baker stated that serious objections had been found to exist to this proposal and it had been decided, in the interests of the country as a whole it was not expedient to give the Presidency Banks access to London.

What these reasons were it was difficult to understand and your Committee, in addressing Government on the subject, expressed their regret that your Chamber had not been given an opportunity of expressing its views on the subject before the decision was made, and asked to be informed what the reasons were which the Hon. Mr. Baker referred to.

These reasons were given by the Hon. Mr. Baker at the Tuesday's Legislative Council on the 15th instant. [illegible] the Bill became law, but it is difficult to [illegible] how they are in the real interests of the country. What the country wants, in the interests of trade, is cheap money, and if the Presidency Banks are not allowed to borrow in London, the chances of cheap money would be greater than they are at present, and for that reason alone it must be for the benefit of the trade to give the Presidency Banks this facility. It is, however, evident that the influence of the Exchange Banks has been too powerful, and I can only re ret that Government should have vetoed a proposal which had the undoubted support of the commercial community.

The Hon. Mr. Baker states that the Exchange Banks posses ample facilities for supplying all the capital which our Indian trade can require, and that to admit the Presidency Banks into this class of business would not increase the capital offering. With regard to this I can only say that if the Exchange Banks have the necessary resources, they are often available in India when required and we need not go to back further than last December to prove this, when the Exchange Banks were certainly not equal to the demands of trade and bills were almost unsaleable. I will not dwell on this further but would only say in conclusion that if Government had met our wishes in this respect, the profits of the Banks might have been slightly reduced but the benefit to trade would have been appreciable.

There are many other instances of a similar nature but I will only m ntion one more as I think these few will be sufficient to show that my complaint is not without foundation.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

For many years, going back as far as 1886, the various Chambers have requested Government to make Railway Receipts negotiable instruments, but owing, I presume, to the opposition on the part of the Railways, who seem to fear an increase responsibility, Government have consistently refused to meet our wishes.

Personally I find it difficult to understand this refusal, as the request in one necessitated by the present conditions of trade. As you know, Gentlemen, these Railway Receipts are now treated as negotiable instruments and are passed from merchant to merchant as such. The exigencies of the trade demand it and unless they were so accepted trade would be seriously interferred with.

Now, all we ask is that these Receipts, which are now being treated and used as negotiable instruments should be legalised as such, as until they are, their acceptance constitutes a risk which is unfair to the purchaser. The request has not been made to throw any additional liability on the Railways but to safeguard the trade between buyer and seller and I therefore trust Government will see its way to meet what is undoubtedly the wish of the commercial community.

RAILWAYS.

I pass on now to the subject of Railways a subject which always claims a large share of your Committee's attention. As you will have seen from the Report we have strongly urged the construction of the Bhatpur-Agra and Muttra-Aligarh, Links, both of them very important sections in connection with the Nagda Muttra Railway and I trust their construction will be pushed on without delay. Their being so is particularly desirable from a Bombay point of view on account of the recent opening of the Grand Chord on the E. I. Railway by which the distance from Agra to Calcutta is reduced from 841 to 790 miles. The distance now from Agra to Bombay via Jhansi is 835 miles but if the Bharatpur-Agra line is made, the distance via Nagda will be 745 miles. Then again the distance between Aligarh and Calcutta has been reduced by the construction of the new Chord from 874 miles to 825 miles. To Bombay the distance via Harda is now 901 miles out by the construction of the Muttra-Aligarh Link it would be reduced to 803 miles. These figures prove very clearly how vitally important to Bombay is the early construction of the two Links.

I had not intended to refer to the Nagda Muttra Railway but feel compelled to do so. This Chamber has always realised the importance of the early completion of this line and only in November last your Committee addressed the Railway Board drawing attention to this and saying they hoped the necessary funds would be allotted. It is, however, now stated in the papers that the grant for 1907/8 has been reduced by one half and work already stopped in consequence. As I difficult to speak calmly on this subject. For years our line of the Railway your Chamber has pressed for all it now to finish its progress again delayed for want of funds at a time when the Railway Board are refusing to give private enterprise concessions for small lines, on the plea that Government itself is going to build them, to say the least of it, is really disheartening. I trust, if the information is correct, that the incoming Committee will take up the matter at once with the Railway Board.

The only other matter in connection with railways which I wish to refer to is perhaps the most important of all we have to deal with and that is the shortage of wagons. At the present moment there is one bitter cry going up from all over India for wagons to carry the produce of the country. Only a few months ago we heard of the Kurrachee shippers unable to get their wheat down on account of the insufficient supply of wagons, the result being heavy losses on account of demurrage &c. Now we hear of stations filled with cotton and no wagons to take it away, thousands of tons of Manganese lying at the stations in the Central Provinces waiting for wagons which do not come. Indeed it is not necessary to refer to any particular trade as all are suffering alike and it is difficult to estimate the loss this inability on the part of the Railways to supply wagons means to firms and merchants but it must be very large. The Burrakpur Coal Company, in a letter addressed to Government on the subject, estimates its loss during the past 18 months from this cause to be over £50,000 and this is only one Company. That it should fall on the mercantile community is particularly hard when it is remembered they have for a long time foreseen the necessity for increasing the supply of wagons and have urged Government repeatedly for many years past to make proper provision for the increasing trade, but so far with no success. Government insist on keeping the carrying trade of the country in their own hands; they will not even allow a firm or companies to supply their own wagons as is done in England and I consider they have utterly failed to realise the rapidity with which the trade of the country is developing and are therefore responsible for the serious inconveniences and heavy losses which the mercantile community are now undergoing through this want of foresight in not keeping pace with the requirements.

It has been said that the responsibility for the present position lies with the Railway Companies and not with Government in as much as they did not foresee the expansion of traffic and consequently have not been indenting for the proper supply of wagons during the past few years. As far as I can ascertain this is not in every case correct, for I understand on one of the Railways in which the trade of Bombay is interested, not only have the requirements of the Railway been reduced by Government, but the sanction so given has been accompanied by restrictions which have contributed to the present failure in meeting the expansion of traffic! It has also been stated, I believe, by the East India Railway authorities that these difficulties arise from the unusual demands on account of two great trades, Coal and Grains, coming at the same time and that if the supply of wagons was equal to the present demand it would mean locking up 40,000 wagons for 9 months in the year. I cannot believe this to be the case as both the coal trade and the Manganese trade is not affected by seasons but is much the same all the year round. Even, however, if it is correct, I think it is the duty of Government to supply sufficient quantity of wagons to meet the exigencies of trade in the busy season. The question of seasons is one which applies to Railways in all countries carrying produce and I take it that in Canada, for instance, if the supply of wagons is sufficient to deal with the crops, there must be a good many wagons lying idle for several months in the year.

As you will have seen from the Report, both the Bengal Chamber and our own Chamber addressed the Railway Board again last year on this subject and received a promise that the Board would meet the future development of trade! So far they have not met the existing requirements, so it is cold comfort to be told that our future requirements will be provided for.

As I said last year, it is only fair, when the profits made out of Railways are increasing so rapidly, that the traders should have a share in them either by way of reduced rates or increased facilities. As long as Government devote those profits to providing better facilities and especially an adequate supply of rolling stock to carry the traffic offering, there is no need to agitate for a reduction of rates but there is every reason to agitate and keep on agitating for a proper supply of rolling stock until it is provided as the present condition of things is seriously retarding the development of the country's resources.

I pass on now to Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE.

As you will have seen from the Report your Chamber, in conjunction with the Mill Owners' Association and the Cotton Association, addressed a joint letter to Government on the matter of Cotton cultivation, advocating that a small Advisory Committee should be formed from the three bodies which should be recognised by Government and keep in touch with the Agricultural Department with the view of improving the cultivation. The Bombay Government's reply to this communication was most sympathetic and stated that Government would gladly recognise the proposed Committee as an authoritative advisory body.

In accordance with this reply an Advisory Committee has been formed and will be in touch with the Director-General of Agriculture and I have every hope that much good will result from it.

This is the first time the three bodies have acted jointly in this manner and it is very gratifying that the Bombay Government should have met the joint representation in the sympathetic way in which it has done.

I should like, while on this subject of Agriculture, to refer to the Irrigation schemes which have at last been started in the Deccan. I understand that the schemes now recommended, viz the Gokak Canal, the Godavari project and the Nira Right Bank Canal entail an expenditure of over 8 crores, or about 45 lakhs of rupees a year for 19 years. Their effect will be to bring under cultivation about 2 million acres and practically prevent famine in those districts which have suffered so often and so severely. The schemes are magnificent and I trust nothing will be allowed to interfere with the progress of the works when once commenced.

It may be said that Government cannot afford to allot sufficient funds to complete these works at the suggested rate of progress but if they would only allow Private Enterprise to take the share in Railway construction which it is willing to do, there would be so much the more money available for these Irrigation projects, whose early construction is so essential for the country's welfare in every respect.

In referring to this matter at the Council Meeting last August the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie said; "The Council will be justified in hoping that large continuous expenditure will be incurred during the next 20 years which will tend to bring wealth to the unfortunate Deccani and protect him largely from the vissitudes of famine". Let us trust that these hopes will be realised and that the entire schemes will be completed within the next 20 years.

SHORTAGE OF WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

There are two matters I should like to refer to which concern our Municipality, and the first is the insufficiency of the water supply in Bombay. As will be seen from the Report, your Committee addressed Government on the subject in June last at the request of the Cotton Traders' Association but have received no reply, nor do we know whether Government have addressed the Municipality on the subject, I understand the matter has been and is being considered by a Committee of the Municipality and I am told that there are difficulties, which I do not understand. One of the first things I learnt when I started my mercantile life was that business was, and always would be beset with difficulties and that the pleasure of business was overcoming difficulties, of course, there must be difficulties to be faced by the Municipality on this water question but as the following facts are not to be questioned, it should surely be the duty of the Municipality to overcome what difficulties there are in the way.

1. That there is never a proper supply of water when a fire occurs and that consequently the Fire Insurance Companies have raised their rates very considerably and so put an additional tax on trade an individuals.

2. That the residential flats on the Apollo Reclamation and elsewhere are very badly supplied with water owing to the want of sufficient pressure.

3. That Bombay is extending daily and therefore the position must grow worse unless something is done.

4. That the present rate of 10 annas per 1000 gallons charged for industrial purposes is a heavy tax on the Mills and much above the rate charged to Mills in England.

5. That the only real remedy is the duplicating of the Tansa Main, and that, as it will take at least 3 years and probably longer to carry out the work after the Municipality have come to a decision the sooner that decision is come to the better it will be for our city and its inhabitants.

I do not think I have over-stated the position and I can only trust that something will be done before we meet again.

The other matter is the question of,

REFUNDS OF TOWN DUTY ON SUGAR.

As stated in the Report, under the present system the Municipality insist that the marks on all bags should correspond exactly with those entered on the Import Manifest and also refuse to grant refund on Sugar which has been imported more than six months. We have explained by letter and at an interview with the Municipal Commissioner that by such provisions great delay is caused in the Docks and have asked that the refunds should be granted on the validity marks only and that the limit of six months should be removed.

Seeing that the town duty is paid per bag without reference to quality, it is difficult to understand why our request should not have at once been complied with seeing what a great facility it would have been to the trade in getting Sugar cleared from the Dock but instead of this it was suggested that shippers should put another mark on the bags, which would make things worse than ever. Our letter of the 25th October has not yet been replied to and I would ask our representatives in the Municipality to watch our interests in this matter and do what they can to get the Municipality to accede to our request which has been made in the interests of trade.

CUSTOMS.

As will be seen from the Report, we have had a good deal of correspondence with the Collector during the year on various matters connected with Customs administration and I should like to express my appreciation of the way in which Mr. Cadell, the Collector, has met all the suggestions and presentations which we have put before him from time to time.

With reference to the work of the Port Trust, I am glad to be able to inform you that owing to the steady increase of trade the surplus of receipts over expenditure have increased very considerably and they are estimated to amount to nearly 11 lakhs in the coming year. Out of this the Trustees have decided, subject to the sanction of Government, to pay a rebate of 20 p.c. for the year 1907/8 on the wharfage fees, port dues and water supplied to the Shipping and a rebate of 10 p.c. on the pilotage. This means a return to the trade of practically 8 lakhs of Rupees, and I think it is a matter of congratulation to the mercantile public that the Port Trust revenues are in such a satisfactory condition as to enable this reduction to be made.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

There is one other matter to which I just wish to refer and that is the question of the Gold Standard Reserve. The letter addressed by your Committee to Government on this subject was published a short time back, so I need not say much now except to express the hope that Government will accede to our proposal and build up a metallic reserve. As stated in our letter, the object of such a reserve is to be a safeguard in serious emergencies. Should such an emergency arise through, say, a European war or other International complications, then a metallic reserve would be a source of strength both to India and England whilst a reserve invested in British securities would be a source of weakness and probably unrealisable even at a heavy discount. The amount already invested in securities amounts to 12 millions and I certainly think this should be the limit and that future investment should be held in Gold.

FREE TRADE.

The subject of free trade has not come before us during the past year except with regard to the discussion at the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London in which Mr. C. H. Armstrong, representing our Chamber, took part. With the opinions expressed by him I am in full accord but I do not think it necessary to go into this matter now as the case for protection certainly seems to have broken down for the present. I should, however, like to say one thing which is that, without going closely into the respective merits of free trade or protection, it certainly would seem that the adoption of free trade throughout the world must mean cheap living and consequently cheap production, while the adoption of protection would, on the contrary, mean an artificially high cost of living and increased cost of production a condition particularly undesirable for India. Looked at broadly, therefore I do not think anybody would deny that free trade must be better of the two for the world if adopted generally and the only reason I have heard alleged for going back to protection is because other countries, finding we had got most of their trade, adopted protection in order to get back some of it for themselves and to prevent our absorbing it all. If, however, we belive that the adoption of free trade is for the real good of the world, it seems to me to be a very retrograde step to go back to protection simply because others have adopted it and I trust and believe we shall never do so. This question of free trade versus protection, which has really been brought up again through foreign competition, suggests another matter and one which perhaps at present lies closer to us just now than free trade or protection-it is the question of

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

There is no doubt in my mind that the standard of commercial morality is not as high as it was some years ago, and, as far as I can ascertain, the cause of this is the excessive competition which now exists and the difficulty firms find in getting the business they used to get. In order to do so means are resorted to which are certainly not right and which even many of those who practise them admit are wrong but justify themselves by stating that they do so because other people do it and that unless they do the same they will lose business. This, however, Gentlemen, I think you will agree with me, is absolutely wrong and, if persisted in, must certainly bring down the standard of commercial morality. You may perhaps think that this is not a subject to be touched upon at a Meeting such as this but our Chamber of Commerce was established to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency and anything that tends to lower the standard of commercial morality must be combated and can best be so by openly admitting that the evil exists and doing what we can to stop it. That what I say is true and that this evil not only exists but is increasing you know as well as I do and I would therefore appeal to all members of this Chamber to do everything in their power to maintain a high standard of commercial morality in this city and however keen competition may be, to allow no means that are otherwise than open and honest.

In conclusion may I be permitted to offer one word of advice as to the policy of this Chamber. If we want it to be a real influence in the land and to carry out the objects for which it was constituted, viz the promotion of the general mercantile interests of this Presidency, do not let us take a narrow and limited view of things and only devote our attention to matters which concern our members but let us be ready to help forward any movement or object which is for the benefit of trade of any description. I mention this because it has appeared to me that there has been a growing tendency of late years to limit our work to what concerns our members only, or, in other words, to regard our Chamber as a co-operative society for the benefit of members. This to my mind is quite wrong and if this Chamber is to be the influence which it should rightly be its policy must be a liberal one based on the general advancement of all mercantile interests in this Presidency, and ready, at all times to voice public opinion on any matter which concerns the general welfare of this country and its people.

Mr. J. N. Metaxa, who seconded the proposition said :—

MR. J. N. METAXA.

"Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: During the year that has just elapsed your Committee among other questions studied that of the lack of uniformity of the weights and measures in India. It was even proposed to us, that in order to avoid this very considerable lack of uniformity we should endeavour to introduce into India the English system of weights and measures as a remedy to our pains. That the Indian system, if system there is, lacks very considerably in uniformity, there can be no doubt. In fact studying the question, one is led to think that those responsible in the past ages, for the Indian weights and measures, took a malicious pleasure in driving future generations crazy, by obliging them to steer single through that quagmire of confusion, an thitowing them helpless without a guiding thread in that dark and dreadful labyrinth: the weights and measures of India. The only explanation of this total absence of method, is in my opinion to be found in the prevalent conditions under which this King of Nature who is called man lived his prehistoric life; when he was not the King of Nature and when he was surrounded by countless enemies and was living like beasts no in caves, when there were no roads and no communications and the man living a few miles away was a deadly enemy, who could not with safety be asked to come over and discuss what weights and measures should be adopted by the different tribes. In fact as a contemporary says the system of to-day is nothing less than a survival of the time when men measured things around them with their elbows and their thumbs!

This is why, if you take the maund for instance, in a single district of India, let us say Cawnpore, you will find there are as many different maunds as there are perhaps articles to weigh! For flour the maund weighs 41½ seers, for sago 40, for cardamoms and cloves 46, for turmeric and betelnuts 48½, for almonds and raisins 52, for hides 41½, for Castor and other oilseeds (41½, to ordinary buyers, 61½ to Bhattias) and so on ad infinitum. Do not be afraid, gentlemen, I will not continue. Now if we consider the same maund, not according to articles in a single district, but according to districts we find that the confusion if still worse. The maund of sugar, for instance, weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muthra, 72½ in Golakhpore, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpore, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad 41½ in Sashjehanpur, 51 in Goshangunge!

Taking article by article and district by district, I could continue for hours! and note that my figures are taken from a patient and intelligent computation of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and their work is only for Upper India but it is believed that the diversity of weights and measures is even greater in Southern than in Northern India!! and what about other parts of India, what about Burmah.

Well, gentlemen, in order to obviate this awful lack of system, in order to free ourselves from this despairing chaos, where all human intelligence is bound to flounder, I already told you how it had been proposed to us to replace the Indian by the English weights and measures!!

This I am afraid would be falling from Scylla into Charybdis, or to put it in a more familiar way, jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

The English system of weights and measures is not better, and I am not sure that it is not worse than the Indian one, and it is astounding how a practical people like the English have submitted for so long to such an anomalous and complex system. How many of us, I wonder, could tell the exact value of all the English weights and measures without consulting a dictionary or the invaluable and ever handy Whitakers Almanack?

We have, in England, the chemists weights who weigh in grains, scruples drachms ounces and pounds. We have troy weight for precious metals and avoirdupois weight used in commercial transactions. We speak of hundredweights, quarters and pounds, but a hundredweight is not what an unsophisticated mind would suppose it to be as it does not weigh one hundred but 112 pounds. When we speak of a stone of weight we generally take it to be 14 pounds, but a stone of glass weighs 5 lbs, a stone of cheese 16 and a stone of meat 8 lbs. A stone of flax has 16½ lbs only in Belfast, whereas it has 24 lbs in every other part of England. If you buy hemp you get 32 lbs to the stone, and if you want to buy wool? Ah then, 7 lbs of wool are 1 clove, 2 cloves 1 stone, 2 stones wool are 1 tod, 6½ tods one way, 2 ways 1 sack and 12 sacks 1 last or 39 cwts, which in pounds gives 4368. A very simple matter as you see. But even the weights for wool are child's play compared to grain. Arnold Frobser found out, after a lot of work, that for grain there are 200 different weights actually in use in England. If you try to buy a bushel of corn in Sunderland you get 46 lbs to the bushel, in Shropshire 75 and in Cornwall 240 lbs. Coal and coke will be bought and sold under different weights, so will straw and hay. If you are inquisitive you can even buy butter by the yard or inch in Devonshire or Cambridge. Everybody knows what a pint is, but does everybody know what a gill is? and even if they do, one person will say it is ¼ a pint and another a ¼ pint, and both will be right, as a gill in London is ¼ and in Sheffield a ¼ pint. A barrel of sugar differs widely from a barrel of raisins or of butter or of soap or of Gunpowder. A hogshead of wine has 63 gallons, but that of beer has 54 and speaking of beer we have specially for it the firkin, the kilderkin, the barrel, the puncheon and the butt; and for wine the tierce and the puncheon. Besides these for wine you have the pipe which is of 115 gallons for the wine, 92 for Madeira and 93 for Marsala. If you are told the next village is so many miles off take care where you are: In England proper, in Scotland or in Ireland, as the mile is different in each of them. Even a dozen is not always a dozen in England, as there is also the long dozen or baker's dozen, which consists of 13 pieces. A score you will tell me is 20 pieces; I say not always as a long score has 21 pieces! There is even a long hundred composed of 6 score, in opposition to the ordinary hundred, which for once in a way is actually one hundred.

And this is not the end; for long could I go on exposing the anomalies of the endless chaos of the English weights and measures. We must get out of it, gentlemen; Englishmen must put their shoulders to the wheel and get out of the chaos; and if we would only make up our minds, it requires a very small effort to free ourselves from this obsolete relic of the past ages. The remedy is easy and all ready for us to adopt, and this is the metric or metric decimal system. It was not found all ready either, and is the result of centuries of thought, and the countries which finally adopted it were not better off, as regards weights and measures, than England or India are to-day. It was felt long ago how unpractical the old systems were and as early as the 17th century new systems were proposed nearly at the same time by learned men in England, France and Holland. It is a priest, the abbe Gabriel Mouton, who in 1670 first proposed to take as a rational standard of length the minute of one degree of the meridian. Curiously enough, it is the son of a clergyman, the English Sir Christopher Wren, who first foresaw the greatness of the proposition of the French thinker. Although Newton speaks very highly of him as a mathematician, Sir Christopher Wren is better known as the great architect of St. Paul's, the Royal Exchange Buckingham Palace, Marlborough house etc. but he also deserves posterity's thanks for having together with Picard, Huygens and la Condamine proposed to take as basis of the new system, the length of the pendulum of second (39 inches). What the above thinkers indicated as a great and beneficial change, the people tried to realize and several provinces expressed the wish that measures and weights should be uniform throughout France. In 1790 Talleyrand persuaded the Assemblee Constituante to adopt a bill of unification; in consequence of this the committee of the Academy of Sciences decided to base the new system on the meter which is the forty millionth part of the meridian. The metrical system as it exists to-day became law in France on the 2nd November 1801 and it is to-day compulsory in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Columbia Denmark, Equator France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Venezuela. It is by its wonderful simplicity gentlemen that it commends itself and that it has peacefully conquered the world and because a common sense man or even child can master it in a couple of hours. I said before that the whole system is based on the meter and all other measures are derived from it. The unit of capacity for instance is the liter or cube of the tenth part of the meter; the unit of weight is the kilogram, which is the weight of a liter of water. For surfaces we have the hectare which is equal to 10,000 square meters. All the subdivisions above or below of these units are 10, a 100, a 1000 time smaller or larger; you can understand this how easy any kind of calculations are reduced. You have often heard, gentlemen, of the reports of the British consuls, who complain that business in foreign countries often passes by the English merchant because the foreigners cannot easily understand English money and English weights and measures. Therefore what a great benefit it would be to the English merchant and man of business, if the confusion of the existing weights and measures is relegated to the back ages where it actually belongs, and simple and scientific system like the decimal metric system takes its place. What a boon, too, the adoption of this system would be to the English school-boy, who tortures his brain and loses long hours in school, to try and get an inkling into the mysteries of the existing system of weights and measures. If England and her immense empire did adopt the decimal system, not only would the business of the mother country with her colonies and with foreign countries be marvellously fostered and rendered more easy, but the few remainig nations would very likely follow England's example. Thus the whole world would use one common system of weights and measures and this would, I am sure, help the different nations to know each other better and draw closer to one another for the greater benefit of Humanity.

I have also been asked to add a few words to say how sad the Bombay Commercial Community feel in having to work this year two days more than last year, as you are aware in previous years we had 24 Holidays. For this year the Committee on Public Holidays recommended to Government the omission of Moburrum because it fell on a Sunday and also that of Khordadsal. Instead of these the Committee asked for a third day for Divali and for Whit-Monday. This last holiday was strongly recommended by the Committee as it is a non-business day throughout the world and no commercial telegrams can be sent from here on that day, owing to the markets being closed.

Government agreed to the omissions the Committee proposed but would not hear of the additions suggested with the result that we will have this year 22 instead of 24 holidays. We hope that Government will see their way to at least agree to Whit-Monday being declared a Public Holiday in future.

MR. C. H. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong who further supported the proposition said :—

After the very interesting speeches we have just heard I do not think I need say much to you on the Report we are now considering. It is full, as usual, of much interesting matter, and I feel that our very best thanks are due to the Chairman who has had to carefully study and minute on all the different questions and to the members of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees who have helped him with much valuable advice. As regards our membership I am very glad to hear that we have again had a record year. This rapid increase in our numbers is most gratifying, and now that we have over 100 members I hope the time is no far distant when this Chamber will have a building of its own—as they have in Calcutta—a hall or large room for general and Committee Meetings, with ample office and news room accommodation. I have in my mind—although I do not think it would be wise to give details at present—as the land is not vacant—an excellent and very central sight for such a building, and I hope that when the time comes to take action members will cordially support the proposal. With our large and rapidly increasing membership and with a reserve fund of over Rs. 90,000 I think we should be quite justified in taking such a step. I understand that during the past year the Committee have been further considering the question of the abolition of octroi or town duties in up-country and coast towns, a subject to which I referred a year ago, my argument being that as trade contributes no very largely now-a-days to the railway and general revenues of the country, it should not also be looked upon as the mainstay of many municipalities. I hope this subject will be taken up and thoroughly discussed at the next meeting of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce. The position, however, of Bombay in this matter is extraordinary. In Calcutta there are no town duties, in Madras none, excepting on timber, and yet a wealthy city like Bombay cannot apparently be financed without a handsome yearly contribution—about 12 lakhs, I believe from trade—which already does so much for the City. The Commissioner who would grapple with this question, re-arrange the City's finances and abolish these duties, would earn the thanks of practically the whole community, and the time is opportune for such a step.

A matter which I think the new Committee ought to take up is the extension of the Electric Tram Service along the Reay Road to the Kala Chauki. As you know, the Service now extends to the end of the Frere Road only, but as the large reclamation at Mazagon has been completed, and as work at the new Bulk Oil installation at Sewree has commenced, it is high time this part of the town was connected by a Tram Service with the Fort. In a letter which this Chamber sent in to Government about 2 years ago on the subject of "Local Communications" it was pointed out that an absolutely straight run without hindrance of any kind would be necessary to the new Cotton Green, Grain Godowns, and general trade depot at Mazagon, and that if this was not provided, trade would be seriously inconvenienced. I regret to say nothing has as yet been done, and I therefore think it is high time we urged on the Municipality the opening up of that unsatisfactory area around Lawrence DaLima street to the north of Wari Bunder. The bridging of the railway crossing at Wari Bunder is, I think, a necessity. I know the point is contentious, but I am sure that the trade which this Chamber represents will never be satisfied if, hereafter, when the new depot at Mazagon has become a very important and busy part of the town, we are blocked on our way thither even by one level crossing.

The Chairman has alluded to the recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire which was held in London last July, and at which I had the honour of representing this Chamber. The meeting was very interesting and instructive. A proposal in favour of fiscal reform and Colonial preference was very hotly debated and was carried eventually by the votes of the Colonial Chambers. I am glad to think, however, that at a meeting held in Bristol a few weeks latter, of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, a resolution of a very different kind was passed. I refer to this meeting of Chambers of the Empire to urge upon this and other Indian Chambers the unadvisability of always being represented at these triennial Conferences. Questions of great importance are brought up for discussion, and on many of them it is most necessary that the Indian view should be stated. Where the next Congress will be held I cannot say at present. Cordial invitations have been sent in from Canada, South Africa and Australasia, but although I can realise the great advantage to a Colony from a visit of leading commercial men from the United Kingdom, I am strongly of opinion that for the Empire as a whole, London is the best place for these meetings, and I believe that this view is held by the other Indian Delegates to the last Congress. Incidentally I would refer to a motion which was brought forward at the Congress, somewhat to the effect that Government should take steps by legislation to stop operations in "futures," but when I read, as I did the other day, a remark made by Mr. Langdon—the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce—at a banquet given in Liverpool to celebrate the opening of the new Cotton Exchange, that without a "future" market in Liverpool, Lancashire would not have been able to exist, one can realise, after what has taken place on the Continent, how undersirable it is that such a resolution should have been passed, and I am glad to say the Congress recognised this and threw the motion out. Before I sit down I would refer for one moment to the generous hospitality shown to the Indian and Colonial Delegates by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. As you will know, Gentlemen, Bristol is an ancient city that has had its ups and downs. It is also, I regret to say, a highly protectionist city, but there are many energetic men in Bristol and the credit of the town has been fully pledged on a fine new Dock, which is now nearing completion at Avonmouth, a few miles from the city. Bristol merchants are anxious to obtain a much larger share of this foreign trade of the United Kingdom, and I hope when their new Dock is completed their trade with India and with Bombay in particular will largely increase. The announcement the Chairman has just made that in the next financial year the Port has [illegible] to make refunds on charges equivalent to [illegible] lakhs of rupees is most satisfactory, [illegible] this amount must be of the greatest benefit to trade and shipping. Our very best [illegible] Sir Walter Hughes and his staff for the [illegible] able management of the affairs of the [illegible] again electing me Chairman of your Chamber I [illegible] thank you and I trust that year a hence, with the help of the Deputy Chairman and of the Committee you will now be asked to elect, we shall be able to put before you a good record of our work. I have much pleasure therefore in supporting the resolution."

Those who further supported the proposition were Mr. J. Pitamber and Mr. P. Thakerdas.

The proposition for the adoption of the report was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. S. M. Moses proposed that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

Mr. S. M. Moses said :—Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—We have just been asked to consider the Report of the Committee of this Chamber for the past year. The report discloses a vast amount of valid work performed by the retiring Committee on various important subjects of Commerce, Finance, Agriculture and those pertaining to Local Industries. For all these laudable works, upon which the retiring Committee have bestowed a good deal of their valuable time, I beg to offer them, on behalf of the Members of this Chamber, our heart-felt thanks. But, before putting this vote formally for your acceptance, I may be allowed, to make a few observations on the subject of commercial interest that have transpired during the year under review.

THE MILLS' AND THE CHINA TRADE.

I am sorry, I cannot depict such a cheering aspect of our Mill Industry as I had the pleasure doing last year. Owing to large accumulations of Stocks, the sudden rise in Exchange, Dollar prices for Yarn were declining. All sorts of devices were resorted to for stopping sales for a month, three or four, for a period of two months &c, but the Yarn Queen a panic of unprecedented severity passed over Hongkong which caused a whole sale failure amongst the Native dealers. A large quantity of yarn which was sold to the Chinese at high prices reverted to the hands of the Importers, and for a time Hongkong looked like it is about to close without Compradore, Traders, or credit. The rise in Silver under ordinary circumstances was generally considered a blessing, but, in this instance, it proved the reverse. As Exchange went up rapidly, so prices declined about 20 per bale; a loss on each a large stock was more than Shillings Gold Four. Those who and all availed themselves of the benefits of the Bankruptcy Act. It is however, earnestly hoped, that with the opening of the new Ports at Newchwang and Manchuria, the large stock of yarn now hoarded up in the Godowns at Hongkong will be worked off, and better state of affairs may prevail. So far however the Offtake of yarn after the Chinese New Year has been disappointing. Although Newchwang was opened for Foreign Trade since 15th January, yet Twist could only be shipped to Taliwan Bay and thence [illegible] to Newchwang. This system of transhipment is both cumbersome and costly. We cannot therefore look for any appreciable diminution of Stocks until the Northern Rivers are free from Ice; and Steamers begin to sail for Tientsin and Newchwang. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese or European Merchants will reap the greatest benefit by the opening of Manchuria. It would be interesting to find out the cause that has brought such a panic in Hongkong. It is attributable on the one hand to the rise in Exchange, and on the other to the great facilities afforded to the Chinese by Importers, giving them practically unlimited time to clear the goods, which encouraged over-trading; thus bringing ruin on themselves, and completely disorganising the trade. It is however to be hoped, that the shippers taking lessons from the recent experience will take energetic measures by combining, to curtail these facilities and to compel the Chinese to take delivery of the goods within 2 or 3 months at the most. To my mind this is the only solution of the difficulty it would pave our Yarn Trade with the Far East upon a more satisfactory footing. It is therefore apparent, that the remedy lies with the merchants, and this opportunity should not be missed. In Shanghai Yarn business was principally conducted on rupee basis; therefore the rise in Exchange did not affect the Chinese much. As for the Mills' share in this calamity, rates for yarn here have declined materially, whilst the prices of raw material being maintained; the margin of profits is therefore much reduced. They are however still making fair profits, and will be in a position to declare moderate dividends.

MONEY MARKET.

Money market has been very stringent during the past few months, and the Presidency Bank rate of Discount on Government Paper stood at 9 per cent. since the 6th December. This is owing to large crops and high prices ruling for Jute and Rice at Calcutta, which for a large capital is required to finance. It is difficult to surmise the ill-effects that would have taken place on the Trade of India, had not the Secretary of State for India sold Council Bills freely to the extent of 1 to 1 1/2 Crores of Rupees a week. It should be interesting to note, when will be the effect upon Indian Finances if in a short time the full amount that is to be budgetted for, was sold before the Budget appears. Silver has been kept up in the neighbourhood of 32nd per Ounce owing to the continued purchases by the Indian Government. Demand prevailing for China, prices seem likely to be maintained for some time. With these remarks, I beg to propose that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

Mr. L. B. Ker seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in addressing the meeting said :—It is with great diffidence that I say anything at all because so many points of interest have been raised in the course of the afternoon, which provide an amount of material for useful discussion. I should like to congratulate Mr. Forster for his able and interesting address, and also to associate myself with those gentlemen who alluded to the relaxation of some eight lakhs off the trade of the Port of Bombay. I am sure that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and Sir Walter Hughes are to be warmly congratulated on the success which has attended their work which has enabled them to work this large return for the benefit of the trade of the Port. I was much struck by the fact that no Governor has been here since 1889 when Lord Lamington addressed the Chamber. I can only imagine they have never been invited, because had they been asked, I am sure they would have come. Therefore I cannot assume any great credit to myself for now being present. I am sure any Governor would be pleased to come. There is, I think, a tendency on the part of the Chambers of Commerce to stand aloof from the Government of Bombay, to pass bye and go direct to the Government of India. I have made mention of this once or twice to prominent members of the Chamber, and on one occasion the tendency had an unfortunate result. I am pleased to think that the action of Government in connection with the Advisory Committee meets with your approval and I trust it will have some beneficial results. One question, I was interested in, was that of railways and private enterprise. In the first place I must say, that as Governor of Bombay I am not entitled to deal with this question in so large a degree as the Governor of India, and I should be overstepping my privilege if I were to make any serious pronouncement in this room. Therefore in anything I may have to say I am only speaking in my private capacity and not as Governor of Bombay. I think in defence of the Government of India it may be urged that their action is due to excessive caution and they are in terror lest they should make a mistake. The Chamber does not think they are going fast enough but I may say that for three years I have been struggling for an overbridge at the Queen's Road, and Goodness knows when the matter has got to now. Three years I would not be taught about bad to any decision come to. At Sewri, too, only recently, I was told that it took ten years to consider whether they should built it. My experience in this provoking delays seem to be quite necessary. Personally, I am one of those who would let private enterprise have full sway. I entirely approve of private companies as against Government enterprise. That is distinctly my own personal opinion, I am convinced that if the country is to progress commercially you must allow private enterprise a great scope. I was also interested in the remarks about Free Trade. I do not think Trade would survive in a country where Free Trade was the principle. It is an interesting topic to me, Free Trade and Protection, but this is hardly the place to dwell upon it. Still so far as commerce is conc

BY THE WAY.

THE END OF THE THREE-VOLUME NOVEL.

The reign of the three-volume novel was bad, because it was wasteful. Novels in three volumes took up too much space on a shelf for book-lovers to welcome them as permanent possessions at any price. If they succeeded, they were reprinted at 6s. in a single volume. The innovation of 1894, by adopting this form from the first, saved the cost of reprinting, and secured for every book two chances of success simultaneously, the success of the circulating library and the added success, turning small profits into large, of the bookshops. It is possible that the price might be reduced to 4s. net without serious harm, but experiments in lowering prices are not to be rashly made. Just as a century ago Scott could afford to charge more for his books than Miss Austen or Peacock, so by a curious inversion the most popular writers of the present day could probably afford to charge less than their contemporaries who appeal to a more limited circle. It is possible that for a year or two all writers might seem to benefit by reduced prices, but there is no room in most London houses for many books, and when vacant shelves had been filled the new fashion of book-buying would soon wane, and the great majority of authors, who of late years have gallantly struggled up to incomes less conspicuously inferior to those of other professional workers than of old, would have to sink back to their former pittance. Incidentally, moreover, books would be printed on even worse paper and glued or wired together with even more haste than they are at present. Whether some reduction might not be made in the cost of biographies and books of travel is another matter. When travellers and biographers have learnt that something more is needed of them than to get as much as possible of their rough materials into print, the experiment my perhaps be tried.—From "Four Centuries of Book Prices," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for February.

ENGLISH FLEETS IN PORTUGUESE WATERS.

Lisbon, set upon its hills, girt with the walls of "Ferdinand the Handsome," crowned with its seven-and-sixty towers, looked across the widened stream to where Almada gleamed white among its vineyards. Far away Cintra peered down, palace-crested, from its peak, across the lesser ridges. Burnished by the sunlight to bronze, to gold, to purple or rose, the hills lifted shining ramparts along the shore. Ruffled by the sea wind, strong with the sea salt the waves of the Tagus brushed the hulls of the English ships where they lay at anchor Rupert's near the Tower of Belem, that little fortress strong as steel and delicate as ivory; Blake's beyond St. Julian's and the dangerous banks of the Cachopos. Standing on the forecastle of his flag-ship beside her guns or leaning against the breast-high bulwark of the stern, above the wreathen carving its gilt tarnished by the wind and the flying spray, Prince Rupert could look straight to the town which had given him welcome. A brighter river, this on which his vessel rode, than the grey-green, storm-blue Danube, which had flowed by his Austrian prison, than the silver Thames and Avon which had washed his English battlefields. Yet, the Prince, gazing across the lake-like expanse, while the sea-wind caught at his long dark hair and fluttered his Cavalier scarf, had sombre thoughts to cloud the bright southern world. By the Danube, with all his battles yet to come; by Thames and Frome and Severn, in the hot heart of the conflict, he had carried a gladder spirit than in the mocking peace of the Tagus, whither he had come with his King fallen and his cause lost, and where Blake, the triumphant Commonwealth incarnate, blocked the harbour mouth. So he waited, restively, the hour to charge the parliament fleet as he had charged the Parliament foot and horse on English fields. Blake too waited, expecting reinforcement, and in no haste to grapple with his dangerous quarry. And in his seaward-fronting place in Lisbon, John IV., the "Restorer," watched the growing menace with dismay.—From "The Lisbon of Rupert and Blake," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for February.

THE SPORTS OF THE CHASE.

One of the charms of shooting wild fowl in this fashion is the variety of chances which are offered to the sportsman. Not only have mallards, widgeon, pochards and teal different flights, but they are all apt to vary their pace. Mallards may come at a great rate down wind, or wheel leisurely round overhead, probably casting their eyes over the place where they mean to alight; pochards usually fly near the surface of the water, and very fast, whilst teal twist and turn with wondrous rapidity. One bird may skim past, so that there is only time to throw up the gun and fire as it crosses the narrow space in front of the gaze; the next may fly overhead at such a height as to be barely within reach. In this last case it is best to shoot the moment after the bird has passed, the shot then penetrating more readily on account of the less resistance offered by the feathers. One kind of shot afforded by wild fowl is frequently missed even by men who are deadly on game. Ducks will now and then, after wheeling two or three times, stoop in their flight and make for the shelter of the gaze in which the sportsman is waiting, coming nearly straight at him like driven grouse. If flying down wind when close to the place where they mean to pitch, they will duck down and twist suddenly round so as to alight, as all birds will, with their breast to the wind; this they often do, just at a convenient distance from the gunner. If he shoots at that tempting moment he will almost certainly fire over their heads.—"From "Shooting wild Fowl from Gazes," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for February.

HOW THEY HELD THE FORT.

Dewes went out from the bedroom and climbed up on to the roof of the Fort. The sun was up, the day already hot, and would have been hotter, but that a light wind stirred among the almond trees in the garden. The leaves of those trees now actually brushed against the Fort walls. Five weeks ago there had been bare stems and branches. Suddenly a rifle cracked a little puff of smoke rose close to a boulder on the far side of the river, a bullet sang in the air past Dewes head. He ducked behind the palisade of boards. Another day had come. For another day the flag manufactured out of some red cloth, a blue turban and some white cotton floated overhead. Meanwhile, somewhere among the passes, the relieving force was already on the march. Late that afternoon Laffe died and his body was buried in the Fort. He had done his work. For two days afterwards the sound of battle was heard to the south the siege was raised and in the evening the Brigadier-General in command rode up to the gates and found a tired and haggard group of officers awaiting him. They received him without cheers or indeed any outward sign of rejoicing. They waited in a dead silence, like beaten and dispirited men. There were beginning to pay the price of their five weeks' siege.—From "The Broken Road," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for February.

A VANISHING TYPE.

Muggins! whose wealth and lineage high
Each outward sign denotes,
Youth of the fashionable tie
And latest thing in coats—
Imprinted on whose candid brow
No gazer could detect
(As e'en your enemies allow)
The Pride of Intellect—
Who, 'spite your want of mental scope
And lack of Serious Aim,
Still left us, as we dared to hope,
More pensive than you came,

Your part is played, your turn is o'er;
Prepare to quit the stage:
It seems you're not the person for
The Spirit of the Age.

From "Alma Mater Filio," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for February.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	8	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Funaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	6	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	11	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	19
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	39	31	125
Total plague deaths to date	134,961		
Same date last year	41	31	172

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

ALIENS IN GERMANY.

THERE are certainly some things they manage better in Germany, and one of them appears to be the treatment of aliens who interfere in matters with which they have no concern. The revolutionaries from Russia, whose return for the hospitality offered them by Gremany was to attack the Government at the recent elections, are being conducted over the frontier as speedily as possible, and very few people will blame the Germans for their action. It is a pity we have not the sense to imitate it in this country. The least that a political refugee can do is to refrain from active hostility to the Government of the country which has given him shelter.

INCOME-TAX.

A nice point, to which the publication of the French income-tax scheme gives additional point, is made by Mr. Bridgeman, member of the Select Committee on the Income-tax, in the "Financial Review of Reviews." He argues that the sittings of the Committee were a waste of time, because of the absurd distinction between "permanent and precarious" incomes in the terms of reference. It is, of course, absurd to class, for example, a landlord's income as permanent. In some cases his income has disappeared altogether, in some he puts back more than he receives, and in all he has no security that his income will last at its present level. "Permanent," no doubt, was meant to mean "unearned." But is a man who spends money, energy, and thought on looking after his tenants' interests less of an earner than the man who hustles to fill his own pockets?

ETON'S BEAGLES.

Humanitarians are preparing a renewed attack on beagling as an amusement for boys at Eton. The majority of their sentimental objections are not worth notice, but there is one point of natural history to which attention should be paid. The hare is an animal that breeds early, and beagling at Eton is continued so late into the Easter term that there is a danger, by no means always avoided, of killing heavy does. This is as much opposed to the principles of the sportsman as of the Humanitarian League, and it would be open to no objection to break off a little earlier in the year. Now that hockey has become a regular school game, the old argument that the end of the Easter term was without vigorous occupation no longer applies.

CARLYLE'S HOME.

Everyone knows of the house in Upper Cheyne-row which was Carlyle's home in Chelsea for nearly half a century, but there are few who will remember the circumstances of his tay at 33, Ampton street, Gray's Inn road, where a memorial tablet has just been fixed. It was in October, 1831, that the Carlyles began their six months' residence there. The great man had come up from Craigenputtock earlier in the year to find a publisher for "Sartor Resartus," and although he failed in his object, he decided "to send for the dear one I had left behind me, and left her, too, see London." It was then that they took a "clean, quiet, and modestly comfortable" lodging in Ampton-street, where the daughter of the house was "a fine young cockney specimen," who quite fell in love with Mrs. Carlyle.

QUEEN TEIE.

One can well understand that of all the things found in connection with the sensational discovery at Thebes of the tomb and mummy of Queen Teie, nothing produced a deeper impression on the band of energetic workers than the Imperial crown of the Queens of Ancient Egypt. This was still on the head of the mummy, which was entirely wrapped in sheets of gold and as a correspondent of the "Times," who gives a most interresting account of this latest outcome of the efforts of M. Theodore Davis, writes: "It was difficult to avoid feeling of awe when handling this symbol of ancient sovereignity, which has thus risen up, as it were from the depths of a vanished world."

A SIMPLE CROWN.

The crown, which was buried with Teie, the mother and inspirer of the famous "Heretic King," who was finally worsted in his fight with the priesthood of Thebes long before Moses was born, is described as simple, yet exquisitely fashioned. It represents the Royal volture holding a signet ring in either talon; its wings surround the head and are fastened at the tips behind by a pin. The whole is of solid gold without inlay or other ornament. Although it is supposed that the condition of the tomb bears witness to the blind rage of the victorious priesthood, nothing like plunder had been resorted to in that far off century. We are told that wherever the excavators walked they trod upon fragments of gold plate and gold leaf.

PARLIAMENT'S BONIFACE.

Sir Alfred Jacoby, has been a great success as Chairman of the Kitchen Committee. His energy and enthusiasm have saved large sums of money for individual members, while his powers of organisation have reduced the difficulties of daily dining some hundreds of hungry legislators to a minimum. During last session no fewer than 165,451 meals were served in the House, and the total receipts of dining-rooms and bars were £21,122. For this large turnover, Sir Alfred was directly responsible. He is acutely practical. With the advent of the Labour Party, he introduced the shilling dinner to the House, which, as value, far surpasses anything at the same price provided by private enterprise. But Sir Alfred has a substantial Treasury grant behind him.

AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne gave their customary political dinner and reception at Lansdowne House on the eve of the opening of Parliament. These brilliant functions are usually attended by some thirty to forty peers and as many peeresses, besides many of the loveliest women in London. The stately rooms are thronged with guests prominent in the political world and in Society. Sometimes the crush is so great that carriages have to wait three-quarters of an hour in Berkeley square to put down their occupants. At Lord Lansdowne's dinner the tables are beautifully decorated with azaleas and lilies-of-the-valley, and are georgeous with gold and silver plate. At Lady Lansdowne's reception, which begins at 11,30, the rooms are daintily decorated with bowls of daffodils and white hyacinths. On this occasion her Ladyship wears her celebrated nine-row pearl necklace with diamond ornaments and a diamond tiara, also her orders, which include the Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and the Coronation medal. When Lord Lansdowne was Foreign Secretary, the terms of the King's Speach were indicated to his guests, although they are not supposed to become public property until they are read from the throne.

ATHLETE AND MUSICIAN.

Mr. Gladstone is a great lover of all outdoor sports and many years ago was nicknamed "the youthful Hercules" He is an enthusiastic golfer, and is very fond of cricket and it has been recorded of him that he once tried to arrange a football match between the Government and the Opposition. He is also a talented musician and plays the piano and 'cello to perfection. He has a tenor voice of rare quality, and an interesting story is told in this connection. Some time ago Mr. Gladstone accepted the ivitation of a clergyman friend of his to join in the choir at the evening service, and he shared a sheet of music with an ultra Conservative chairman. At the conclusion of the service, the clergyman said to this gentleman: "Do you know you have been singing all the evening with Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P.?" "Have I really?" was the reply. "Well, I don't like his politics, but, by jove, he can sing!"

THE KING AT BIARRITZ.

The King so much enjoyed his last visit to Biarritz that he has decided to go there again early next month. The late winter and early spring are sacred to the English and American visitors to the jolly little town on the shores of the Gulf of Gascony; but His Majesty is perfectly safe from any danger of being "mobbed." Sir Ernest Cassel has obtained a lease for March and April of the Chateau Belfontaine, but it is believed that the King will take up his quarters at the Hotel du Palais, which is built on the site of the Empress Eugenie's palace given to her by Napoleon III. His Majesty is pretty sure to pay one or two visits during his stay to the Casino, where notable Parisian "stars" succeed one another at the pretty little theatre. The King will also do much motoring, for there is the intensely interesting and curious Basque country to be explored. The Basques are a remarkably athletic and handsome people who have preserved their language, dress, and customs. They are the real proprietors of the "fandango" dance, and the game of pelota, both of which have spread through Spain.

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Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends,—Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

Basreh, Persian Gulf, 10th January 1907.

DEAR SIR, I have great pleasure in informing you of the very great benefits I have experienced, and am still experiencing since using your ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY a little over two months ago, for extreme Nervous Exhaustion and all its accompanying ills—indigestion, insomnia and restlessness In fact it has worked wonders where Medicines have failed.

Language fails to express the deep gratitude I feel for your kind help and advice in my case. I shall recommend the Belt to anyone I know suffering from Nervousness and all its allied troubles.—Believe me to be, Yours gratefully, (Sd.) B. S. VANGHAN.

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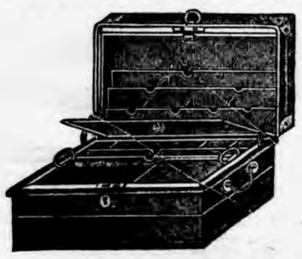

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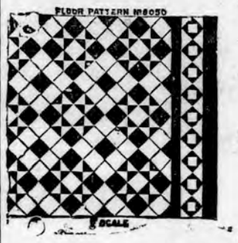

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